CMP-SCMP-72-31

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

July 31 - August 4, 1972

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CMP-SCMP-72-31

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5185-5189
July 31-Aug. 4, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
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U.S. Department of Commerce
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Persevere in Giving Line Education to New Cadres

- Party committee of the Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 conducts line education in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign; a dynamic force of new worker cadres is growing up healthily in the big storm of revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, July 18, 1972) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill has doggedly carried out ideological and political line education for new cadres. Their level of mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is raised gradually. Their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is raised continuously. A dynamic force of new worker cadres is growing up healthily in the great storm of revolution.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, there emerged a large number of new cadres from the Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill. A "three-in-one" combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young was formed in the leading squads at various levels. Now, of the Party branch secretaries and section (workshop) revolutionary committee chairmen and cadres at and above these levels of the whole factory, new cadres make up 58 percent. There are 60 new cadres appointed as the No. 1 and No. 2 men of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, representing over 50 percent of the new cadres. Of the new cadres, women account for a considerable proportion. In addition, the factory has successively sent a number of new cadres to organs at the municipal and ch'ü levels to take up leadership work. For several years, these new cadres have grown very rapidly. Seventy percent of non-Party member new cadres in leadership posts have now joined the Chinese Communist Party.

"Whether the ideological and political line is correct or not decides everything." In a review and a summing-up of the historical experience about the two-line struggle in the fostering of new cadres, the Party committee of this mill came to understand deeply that what line was to be followed in the cultivation of new cadres and what ideas were to be applied to the education of new cadres represented a serious struggle with the bourgeoisie in winning over successors.

In the past several years, the Party committee of the mill doggedly applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating new cadres and helping them to associate criticism and struggle against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type with the conscientious reading of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The aim was to raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and distinguish theoretically between what was the correct line and what was the wrong line.

The new cadres of this factory are mostly old workers with over 15 years of work experience. Young cadres also generally come from workers' families. They show a fervent love for the Party and Chairman Mao, with a strong demand for study of revolutionary theory. The Party committee of the mill encourages these profound proletarian feelings as a stimulation to their assiduous study. Meanwhile, in view of the heavy pressure of work and the relatively low theoretical or cultural level on the part of many people, the Party committee helps them study some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in a down-to-earth manner through away-from-production study classes, other study classes, tutorship forums, political and cultural study classes held in spare-time schools, and other media. In the past one year and more, a two-week away-from-production study class was held for eight terms. Of the on-the-job members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mill and the new cadres of the leading squads at the plant and section (workshop) levels, over 60 percent have taken up study.

The secretary of the Party branch of the B shift of the No. 2 Cloth Weaving Plant is a new cadre. Through study and criticism, she has acquired a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line for the whole historical peri of socialism. In practice, she seriously carries out the Party's basic line. In the second quarter of last year, with the help of the general Party branch of the plant, she, along with other members of the Party branch, applied the class-struggle viewpoint in analyzing the phenomenon of anarchism in her work shift. The masses were aroused to criticize vigorously the ultra-"Left" ideas promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. A profound education was given to the workers of the whole shift. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is further carried out on a firm basis. The picture of revolution and production in this shift has changed.

The Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill also pays great attention to letting new cadres get involved in mass struggle and, through revolutionary practice, acquire a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Concerning those new cadres promoted from among workers and young cadres in particular, the Party committee makes it a point

of assigning them to basic-level leadership posts so that on the forefront of production they can have more opportunities to get in touch with reality and with the masses, take a hand in labor and work in a down-to-earth manner.

For those new cadres who have been working in the leading squads at the mill and plant levels, the Party committee of the mill energetically creates conditions to help them penetrate into the lower levels. The main approach boils down to the following:

(1) New cadres of the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of a plant establish regular contact with a shift or group in the plant or go deep into a shift or group as a selected point of stay;

(2) New cadres working at the upper levels under the sponsorship of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mill go to stay at selected points at lower levels by turns;

(3) New cadres are transferred on a mill-wide basis to join old ones in penetrating into a point to make topical investigations.

During stay at a selected point for investigation, the Party committee of the mill makes a point of leading everyone to link revolutionary theory closely with revolutionary practice. Thus not only are the new cadres lacking leadership work experience enabled to acquire skills for the revolution in practice but also favorable conditions are created to enable those new cadres promoted from the masses to maintain close ties continuously with the masses and carry out better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

In the fourth quarter of last year, to unfold the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in a penetrating way and strengthen Party leadership over production, the Party committee of the mill assigned a deputy secretary to lead an investigation group to stay at a selected point with the No. 1 Cloth Weaving Plant. This deputy secretary was a new cadre. Through wide contact with the masses, he further saw the harm done to the Party's cause through the wrecking of the effort in revolution and production by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the Right and from the Ultra-"Left" and thus raised his own consciousness of all-round implementation of the guideline, "Grasp revolution and stimulate production." While staying at a selected point, he joined the cadres of the plant in a persistent effort toward the proper handling of production under the command of proletarian politics. The masses were relied upon in the solution of some key problems in production. In the short period of three months, unit output of cotton cloth in this plant rose by 7 percent. The percentage of first-grade cotton cloth ready for storage was up 4.5 percent.

The Party committee of this mill pays great attention to helping new cadres get a firm grip on the remolding of their world outlook and raising their line-struggle consciousness continuously. The Party committee of the mill in an analysis of conditions about the growth of new cadres feels that they share a common good point of being full of revolutionary vim and vigor

and full of work enthusiasm. But some people often show themselves unable to work hard against public commendation or criticism. They fail to assume a correct attitude toward themselves and toward the masses. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the mill took the fight against arrogance and self-complacency as an importan part of the ideological and political line education for new cadres. New cadres were led to develop their strong points and overcome the ideological obstacles on the road of advance.

The Party branch of the "A" shift of the No. 3 Weaving Work Plant was a relatively advanced one in the whole mill. In the face of glory, the secretary of the Party branch for a time over-estimated her own role and under-estimated the role of the Party's branch collective leadership. After discovering this idea on her part, the Party committee of the mill and the general Party branch of the plant rendered her timely, fervent and solemn help. With awareness heightened, this new cadre on her own initiative took the Party branch into confidence and lent an ear to public opinion. At Party branch meetings and mass meetings at the shift level, she seriously fought self and criticized revisionism.

In cultivating and educating new cadres, the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill is mindful of giving play to the role of old cadres. Many old cadres not only help the new cadres raise their work capacity but also pay particular attention to helping them in conscientious reading and study and in raising their consciousness of line struggle. At the same time, they also humbly acquire the good points of the new cadres.

The secretary of the general Party branch of the No. 4 Weaving Plant is a new cadre and the deputy secretary an old one. This old cadre has not shirked the responsibility of cultivating the new one just because he is in the role of a deputy secretary. He constantly draws on the historical lesson about the serious mistakes committed by him under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution as a reminder to the new cadre of the need of conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetrating deep into the world of reality to keep in contact with the masses and remold his world outlook assiduously. For his part, the new cadre gives the old one energetic support in boldly doing his work. The new and old cadre show mutual respect, learn from each other and seriously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. An ever increasingly favorable situation was brought about in revolution and production in this plant.

* * *

Energetically Cultivate and Educate New Cadres

- Simultaneously with energetic cultivation and education of new cadres, the Party committee of the Surveying Brigade of Yunnan Provincial Geological Bureau gives play to old cadres' role

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, July 18, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To cultivate large numbers of new cadres in a planned manner is our fighting task," the Party committee of the Surveying Brigade of Yunnan Provincial Geological Bureau energetically cultivates and educates new cadres while calling old cadres' role into play. Large numbers of new cadres are enabled to grow up rapidly and play an active role in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, to meet the needs arising out the development of revolution and production, the surveying brigade has picked a number of new cadres to reinforce the leading squads at various levels. After the establishment of the Party committee of the brigade, its members studied Chairman Mao's writings on cadre problems and studied the Party's cadre policy. They vigorously criticized the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line where the cultivation of new cadres was concerned. It was further realized that cultivation and education of new cadres represents a long-term important task bearing on the development of the Party and of the political regime, and a long-term plan for the proletarian revolutionary cause. Concerning the new cadres, we can never stay content with having promoted them organizationally and putting them to use in official work. More important, we must strengthen ideological and political line education for them so that they can grow up rapidly in the three major revolutionary struggles. With awareness heightened, members of the Party committee tackled the cultivation and education of new cadres as an important task for the Party committee.

In the cultivation and education of new cadres, the Party committee of the Surveying Brigade first organized the new cadres to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and helped them raise their level of mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The aim was to enable them to distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and the revisionist line and policy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

In the past year, the new cadres of this brigade were generally given training by turns for over three times in various forms of study classes and reading classes held by upper-level organizations and by the brigade. Many new cadres developed the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice. With an eye to the problems about the orientation and the line, they read and studied, and associated reading with revolutionary mass criticism

and the summing-up of experience in an effort to remold their own world outlook. Gradually, they acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They began to learn how to apply the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing and handling problems.

A member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the brigade, secretary of the Party branch of the No. 3 sub-detachment was a new cadre promoted from the ranks of workers. With the help of the old cadres, he overcame such obstacles as a low cultural level and the pressure of time. In succession, he went through the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels and selectively read the relevant chapters in Lenin's "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc. He also studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and other philosophical works. He made a point of taking revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. Success smiled on him.

For a time, under the influence of such reactionary fallacies as "Politics may overrule other fields" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the No. 3 sub-detachment set revolution in opposition to production. Some cadres therefore showed lack of courage in taking up production and a small number of technical personnel were unwilling to study professional skills. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, this new cadre joined the old cadres in organizing the workers of the whole sub-detachment to study conscientiously the relevant writings of Marx and Lenin on the dialectical relations of unity between politics and economy and to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The relations between ideological progressiveness and professional skillfulness, between politics and professional work represent a unity of opposites."

Together they vigorously criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. A line of distinction was further drawn between the bold handling of production under the guidance of the correct line and "production first" and between the study of skills for the revolution and "professional work in command." Consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was raised.

The Party committee of the Surveying Brigade of Yunnan Provincial Geological Bureau also pays great attention to putting new cadres through the test of a storm on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles and giving them the chance of acquiring more skills. Early this year, the No. 5 sub-detachment of this brigade took up a new surveying assignment. In the new place of work, the weather was hot and sweltering, the mountains high and towering, the forests dense and impenetrable. Lack of communication facilities combined with the pressure of time and the urgency of the task to meet the needs of the unit concerned rendered the completion of the job relatively difficult.

The secretary of the Party branch of this sub-detachment was a new cadre. At first, he developed the idea of shrinking from difficulties. A responsible comrade of the Party committee of the brigade joined him in studying

Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, analyzing the favorable conditions for the completion of the assignment and studying concrete methods to overcome difficulties. The latter was further encouraged to take up heavy burdens with vigor. This new cadre's confidence in the fulfillment of the task rose. After arriving at the new place of work, he fervently teamed up with new and old cadres and worked away. He was mindful of calling into play the Party branch's fighting bulwark role. He also persevered in doing labor. He joined the workers in climbing mountains and penetrating through forests. His ties with the masses were further cemented. Full play was given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the whole sub-detachment. At last, multiple difficulties were overcome and the survey assignment was fulfilled.

The old cadres of the Party committee of the Surveying Brigade and the leading squads at various levels pay great attention to their own exemplary acts as a spur and a source of education to new cadres by way of helping them raise continuously their work capacity and ideological level.

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HSIEN LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Penetrate Into Reality To Carry Out Education in the Party's Basic Line

- Leading members of the P'ingshun Hsien CCP Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee inherit and foster the fine tradition of hard struggle, raise the awareness of the broad masses of people, and bring about profound changes in revolution and production throughout the hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, July 11, 1972) Leading members of the P'ingshun Hsien CCP Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Shansi Province inherit and foster the fine tradition of hard struggle long practiced by people of this old revolutionary base. They perseveringly penetrate into reality, take root in the basic levels, and carry out education in the Party's basic line, thus raising the consciousness of the broad masses of people and bringing about profound changes in revolution and production in the entire hsien.

Despite an outbreak of flood they suffered in 1971, P'ingshun hsien still reaped bumper harvests in agriculture. In 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain in the hsien already reached the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development. On this basis, it further rose to 507 catties in 1971, surpassing the target set for areas south of the Yellow River, while the total output increased by 16.1 percent over that of 1970.

P'ingshun hsien is situated south of the Taihang Mountains. Its natural conditions are relatively poor. Under the leadership of the Party, the people of P'ingshun struggled hard amidst difficulties during the War of Resistance against Japan, exerted every effort in production to support the front, and made due contributions to the revolution. Since liberation, they have taken the broad road of socialism under the brilliant leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. However, owing to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, the building of this mountainous area was gravely affected.

When the hsien revolutionary committee was established, how were they to correctly comprehend P'ingshun and speedily change its appearance? This was the prominent problem the new leading group faced.

At that time, some leading members held that since P'ingshun was a dry and rocky mountainous area plagued by natural disasters nine years out of every ten, it would be very difficult to transform its appearance rapidly. Should they carry on the glorious tradition of hard struggle in this old revolutionary base, lead all the people in the hsien on the way to rising in greater vigor and build the mountainous area, or would they remain conservative, passive, and back out in face of difficulties?

An ideological struggle was launched within the hsien leading group. In the light of these problems, the hsien revolutionary committee organized leading members to sum up conscientiously the hsien's historical experiences and enabled them to realize the reasons for the slow development of production in P'ingshun in the past. They found out that aside from the basic reason that the leading group at that time had deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, another important reason was that they lacked the work style of hard struggle and did not maintain close ties with the masses, a kind of style which was an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Hence, in order to lead the people of the entire hsien to advance courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the new leading group had to bring about a fundamental change in work style.

By applying the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, the hsien revolutionary committee chairman, Li Shun-ta, helped leading members make an all-round analysis of P'ingshun. They succeeded in discovering three favorable factors from among their disadvantageous conditions.

First, the hsien had a mountainous terrain with little flat land, but the mountains were in themselves a treasure. They could plant trees and rear cattle on the mountains, and build fields on the mountain slopes. If all the hills and ravines were fully utilized and built up, a poor mountainous area could be turned into a rich mountain settlement.

Second, building a mountainous area with poor conditions and big obstacles would require more effort and demand a greater price than developing a plain. However, because the people of this old revolutionary base had deep proletarian feelings for the Party and for Chairman Mao, and possessed the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, they could overcome these difficulties, no matter how great.

Third, "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action, and the desire for revolution." If only the people of P'ingshun possessed high aspirations, they could surely transform its appearance though they were poor.

After the P'ingshun Hsien Party Committee and hsien revolutionary committee raised their own awareness and unified their understanding, they perseveringly went into reality, maintained close ties with the masses and concentrated efforts on grasping work at the basic level. Five standing members of the hsien Party committee were selected to take the posts of No. 1 person in communes so as to strengthen the leadership at the basic level. At the same time, leading members of the hsien Party committee took the lead in penetrating the basic level. While they stayed at one basic unit, they supervised the overall work of the area as well. Cadres of organizations at the hsien level also frequently go to brigades to participate in collective productive labor and to carry out conscientious investigations and research. Thus they have become commanders as well as fighters.

Having penetrated the basic level, leading members of the P'ingshun Hsien Party Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee closely integrate ideological reality and the work practice of the cadres and the masses at the basic level, and carry out education in ideology and political lines for them in depth, raising their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Liuts'un production brigade of Chungwuching commune was formerly a unit with "long-standing, big and difficult problems." When the first secretary of the hsien Party committee, Li Chen-hua, came to stay in this brigade, he used the viewpoint of class analysis to carry out detailed investigation and study on the whole brigade. He finally discovered the main cause for the backward state of this brigade. He discovered that owing to the low consciousness in class struggle and line struggle among the leading members, they had fallen into disunity for a long time, and a handful of class enemies took advantage of this situation. He then organized the cadres and commune members to study the Party's basic line and to vehemently criticise Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle." As a result, they succeeded in making clear distinctions between right and wrong and between enemies and friends. A bad element who instigated sectarian struggle was ferreted out. The brigade Party branch was thus able to give play to its role of a fighting bastion, and great progress was made in both revolution and production. In 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain leaped from around 300 catties to the target set for areas south of the Yellow River, and last year, it exceeded the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of P'ingshun reaped bumper harvests in 1970 through unity in struggle. The average per-mow output of grain rose from the 1969 record of 362 catties to reach the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development, while the total output increased by 20 percent over that of 1969. With these achievements before them, the P'ingshun Hsien Party Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and led the masses in advancing forward continuously.

At that time, the new Pingshun Hsien Party Committee was just established On his return from Hsiyang, Li Shun-ta, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, immediately raised the issue of further promoting the mass movement of learning from Tachai. "Hsiyang is taking big strides toward becoming a Tachai hsien, what is P'ingshun doing about it?" "The grain output this year reaches the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development, what are they aiming for next year?" These were questions the hsien Party committee organized the cadres to discuss.

The hsien Party committee also organized its members to go on foot, and with refuse baskets on their backs, to an advanced unit in learning from Tachai, Hsikou brigade, and held study classes on line education there. They

invited old Party members in Hsikou to relate the heroic deeds of how the revolutionary forerunners relied on their own efforts and carried out hard struggle. They had meals with the old poor peasants of Hsikou to recall past misery. In addition, they seriously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao including the "Communist Manifesto," "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." Through study, they profoundly realized that the achievement they had just made was but a first step in the 10,000 li Long March, and that they had to redouble their efforts to win greater victories.

On this basis, the P'ingshun Hsien Party Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee organized over 500 cadres to go deep into basic levels to conduct investigation and research under the leadership of members of the hsien Party committee. They investigated both advanced and backward brigades, brigades with good natural conditions and brigades with poor conditions, and obtained a great deal of first-hand data.

In the light of the problems discovered during these investigations and taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style as the key, the hsien leading group held three study classes on line education for cadres at the brigade and commune levels. In the course of study, they called on the people throughout the hsien to learn modestly the advanced deeds of Hsikou, Ts'unti, and Yangchingti brigades in hard struggle, and in building a poor mountainous area into a thriving new countryside with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline productions. They also led the people in conducting analysis on the level of line struggle so as to understand clearly the harmfulness of arrogance and complacency. The broad masses of basic level cadres deeply realize that it is necessary to follow the example of Tachai, and hold up the advanced models in the hsien as a mirror to discover shortcomings when faced with achievements and to correctly treat themselves from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two."

The revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the whole hsien is thus raised through line education. Last June and July, when the people throughout the hsien were striving hard toward the goal of exceeding the target set for areas south of the Yellow River in average per-mow grain output, and at the critical time when the crops began to blossom and put out ears of grain, 64 percent of the total area of fields planted with grain in the hsien suffered four flood attacks of varying degrees of intensity. Faced with this grave natural disaster, the hsien Party committee issued the fighting slogan: "Learn from Tachai, catch up with Hsikou. Don't yield under calamities. Unite and fight valiantly together. Pledge to reap bumper harvests and surpass the target set for areas south of the Yellow River." With the exception of a few who stayed behind in the office to direct the struggle against the disaster, all members of the hsien leading group went deep into the fore-front. They watered the land together with the commune members, fortified the dams and shored up dikes, re-erected those seedlings swept over by the flood, dug up those seedlings submerged under the silt, and replaced lost seedlings. They finally won over the natural disaster and reaped bumper harvest.

Since the P'ingshun Hsien Party Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee firmly grasp the building of leading groups at the basic level, conscientiously carry out education in revolutionary tradition, study Mao Tse-tung's thought hard, and raise the consciousness in line struggle among the broad masses of cadres and commune members, they have caused the movement of learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang to advance in ever bigger strides. As a result, a great number of Tachai-type communes and brigades are appearing in the hsien and over 70 percent of brigades have become advanced brigades.

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Develop Agriculture To Promote Industry, Develop Industry To Aid Agriculture

by

CCP Committee of Hengyang District, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1972)

In the past few years, under the guidance of the general policy of developing the national economy by taking "agriculture as the foundation and industry as the key link" laid down by Chairman Mao, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Hengyang District paid attention to handling correctly the dialectical relationship between the development of agriculture and the promotion of industry and between the development of industry and the equipping of agriculture, thereby developing industry and agriculture at a relatively high speed. Last year, despite attack by a serious drought, total grain output of the whole district increased by 10 percent as compared with that in 1970, a year of bumper harvests, and the average output of paddy per mow was 810 catties; agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations developed in an all-round manner, and the income from various undertakings represented 34.4 percent of the total output value, topping that of 1970 by 37.8 percent.

The fast development of agriculture promoted the development of industry. In the whole district, there are now 1,783 small iron and steel works, small chemical fertilizer plants, small collieries, small machine works, small cement factories, small non-ferrous metal factories and mines, light industrial enterprises and chemical works, instead of a total of 540 before the great cultural revolution, representing an increase of 3.3 times. A system of local industries serving agriculture is taking shape step by step.

Correctly Understand the Relationship between Industrial Development and Agricultural Development

Hengyang district formerly had a weak industrial base. For some time, all comrades wanted to run some more industrial undertakings and to get rid of the backwardness in industry as quickly as possible. But, because they had not handled correctly the relationship between agricultural development and industrial development and had been influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "attaching greater importance to industry than to agriculture" and "using industry to squeeze agriculture," and because they were inexperienced, they once transferred too much manpower from agriculture and squeezed some funds out of agriculture, thereby impeding agricultural development. As a result, grain, raw materials and capital were lacking in developing industry, and the threshers, chemical fertilizer and other industrial products did not have a market. The factories and mining enterprises in some localities had to suspend production.

Industry positively cannot catch up if it is run at a level above the level of agricultural development. But, if agriculture has developed, is it possible not to develop the local industries? No. In many hsien and communes in our district, owing to the change in the system of farming and the increase in multiple cropping index, grain output increases to a certain degree. But the local industries have not developed correspondingly and industry has not been used to aid agriculture. As a result, manpower, fertilizer and insecticide are insufficient and the drainage and irrigational projects cannot catch up with current development, thus impeding the further development of agricultural production. These facts make us understand that: Agriculture and industry are interdependent and promote each other. If industry is grasped by being separated from agriculture, not only industry will not be able to develop, but agriculture will also be pulled back; similarly, if agriculture is grasped one-sidedly without corresponding development of the local industries and arming agriculture with new techniques and new equipment, the development of agriculture will also be hindered.

In the past few years, we paid attention to the experience of both the positive and the negative examples. We vigorously developed agriculture production, laying a solid foundation for industrial development; we also actively developed the local small industries and strengthened the aid of industry to agriculture. Thanks to the bumper harvests in agricultural production for a few years running and the all-round development of multiple undertakings, local industries developed correspondingly. Last year, the total value of local industrial output in the whole district increased by 4.1 times as against that in 1965. The development of local industries in turn raised the level of agricultural mechanization and increased the production of chemical fertilizer and farm insecticide, further guaranteeing stable and high yields of agriculture. In 1971, the area of land drained and irrigated by machines in the whole district expanded 2.4 times as compared with that in 1965; the area of farmland which gave stable and high yields despite drought and waterlogging also expanded to a relatively big degree. Last year, three hsien and 249 communes of the district had their per-mow output of grain raised above the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Experience shows that if manpower, capital and material are transferred at random to run industry by separating it from the foundation of agriculture and without considering the current conditions of the development of agricultural production, this will invariably increase the burden on agriculture and shake the foundation of the national economy, and this is a line which is "Left" in form but Right in essence. On the contrary, when agriculture urgently needs industrial aid and if we fail to see the demands of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, do not create conditions actively for running industry but just sit down and wait for aid from the state, we shall be following the Right opportunist line. The only correct method is to implement Chairman Mao's directive: "We must on no account regard industry and agriculture, socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture as two separate and isolated things, and on no account must we emphasize the one and play down the other."

Take the Needs of Agriculture As the Orientation of Development for Local Industries

How should local industries be developed? We constantly take the needs of agriculture as the orientation for development of local industry. In adopting concrete methods, we pay attention to handling well the following three relationships:

1. Correctly handle the relationship between immediate interests and long-term interests.

Developing the industries dealing with iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and agricultural machines involves large capital outlays but yields low profits and may even bring about a loss in a short period of time. How to handle this problem correctly is a crucial problem of whether or not industries can be run in accordance with the needs of agriculture. In handling this problem, we once met with two different tendencies: One was characterized by one-sided attention to immediate interests, failure to see the long-term interests of the realization of agricultural mechanization and the building of socialism, fear of loss and reluctance to run industries. The other found expression in one-sided attention to long-term interests at the expense of immediate interests, holding that industries played a major role in aiding agriculture and could afford to suffer a small loss, so that they did not actively solve the problem of loss.

We criticized these two wrong tendencies and perseveringly combined immediate interests with long-term interests. On the one hand, we developed in a planned way and systematically some enterprises dealing with the production of iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement and agricultural machines, so as to arm agriculture with more industrial products; on the other hand, we tightly grasped the line education, strengthened business accounting, made technical innovations, practiced multi-purpose utilization, and actively solved the current problems of loss suffered by the iron and steel works, chemical fertilizer plants and other enterprises.

After these measures were adopted, Ch'iyang Hsien Hardware Plant increased its daily ouput from 6 tons to 9 tons and the proportion of coke used dropped drastically. The daily output of Hengnan Hsien Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant rose from 15 tons to over 40 tons, surpassing the designed level of 30 tons a day, and the production cost dropped correspondingly.

Practice shows that this method of work not only promotes consolidation and development of industry but also strengthens industrial aid to agriculture. At present, enterprises of the whole district dealing with production of iron and steel and chemical fertilizer develop well and are giving ever greater aid to agriculture. In 1971, in the whole district, more than 1,500 tons of rolled steel, 33,000 tons of cement and 95,000 tons of chemical fertilizer were used in the construction of farmland and water conservation, representing a big increase as compared with 1970.

2. Correctly handle the relationship between the development of industries which serve agricultural production and development of industries which serve the urban and rural people's everyday life and serve the big industries.

After we stressed that local industries must serve agriculture, some comrades showed tendencies of neglecting the development of light industries and other industries dealing with non-ferrous metals. We organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry," and to study the experience of Ch'iyang and Hengtung hsien in actively developing light industries and non-ferrous metal industries and subsequently accumulating capital and promoting the development of heavy industry.

Through study, all came to realize that: The various departments of the national economy are closely related to one another. Judging from their products, some industries do not seem to serve agricultural production but they play an important role in opening a market and accumulating capital for the agricultural economic crops (for instance, light industries) or in developing the heavy industries which directly serve agriculture (for instance, non-ferrous metal industry).

In order to establish more heavy industrial enterprises, it is necessary to make full use of the local resources and to develop light industries and non-ferrous metal industries. After that all persevered in correctly handling the relationship in this respect. In 1971, as compared with 1965, value of light industrial output of the whole district increased by 5.9 times, output of non-ferrous metal industries by 8 times and the value of the output of the heavy industries dealing with the production of iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, machines and coal by 2.1 times.

3. Correctly handle the relationship between the development of the district and hsien-operated industries and the development of the commune and brigade-operated industries.

For some time, some of our comrades had paid one-sided attention to grasping the district- and hsien-operated industries and did not show vigorou support for the enthusiasm of the communes and brigades in running industrial enterprises because they feared that the communes and brigades would "neglect agriculture when they grasped industries." As a result, when a thresher of the production team had a screw out of order, it had to be delivered to the township for repairs. This was seriously detrimental to agricultural production. Later, some comrades paid one-sided attention to mobilizing the masses to run commune- and brigade-operated industries. They suggested "letting flowers blossom everywhere" but neglected building of the major industrial enterprises operated by the district and the hsien.

In view of these problems, we organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's directive of making use of the initiative from two sources, t sum up experience, to criticize the conservative viewpoint of distrusting the enthusiasm of the communes and brigade in running industrial enterprises and of fettering the development of the commune- and brigade-operated industries,

and to criticize the blind method of "letting flowers blossom everywhere" and losing the focal point. On the one hand, we actively supported the commune- and brigade-run industries; on the other hand, we arranged building of the district- and hsien-operated major industrial enterprises in a planned way and with emphasis on the focal points.

"It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." With the help by the district- and hsien-operated factories and mining enterprises, the commune- and brigade-operated industries aroused their enthusiasm to a further extent. Last year, the number of commune-operated small iron and steel works, small collieries, small chemical fertilizer plants, small machine works and small power plants in the whole district increased by 2.6 times as compared with those in 1970. These small factories and mining enterprises made full use of the local resources, tapped potentials in all quarters, conformed to the characteristics of various localities, served the neighboring rural areas, and gave convenience to the poor and lower-middle peasants, fully demonstrating the advantages of arousing the enthusiasm of all levels in running industrial enterprises.

Pay Attention To Strengthening Unified Leadership, Effect Many-Sided Balance

Strengthen the Party's centralized and unified leadership, establish an overall point of view, to make overall arrangement and to effect balance between industry and agriculture--this is a problem to which attention must be paid after the local industries have developed briskly.

1. Distribute the industries according to the actual conditions of various localities.

In drawing up a plan of building local industries, we pay attention to making investigation and study and conscientiously consider the different conditions in the hsien, district and commune. Some hsien develop agriculture relatively quickly, have grain in surplus and have rich resources of raw materials, so that they run more industries; other hsien which do not have these conditions run fewer industries. Some hsien have a relatively weak industrial foundation, so the district establishes more industrial enterprises in these hsien; other hsien already have some industrial enterprises operated by the Party Central Committee or the provincial authorities, and so the district builds none or few factories there. This helps in developing industries and aiding agriculture.

For instance, in Ch'itung hsien, agricultural production developed relatively quickly in the past few years, grain output per mow surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for two years running and there were relatively rich iron resources, so that the district and hsien authorities set up two iron works of different scales there, which are developing very well up to the present.

Ch'iyang hsien has the tradition of growing sugar cane. Sugar cane production developed quickly. By 1971, the planted acreage expanded 5 times as against that in 1970. Accordingly, we set up in this hsien a sugar

refinery which yields 800 tons of sugar a year. We make use of the sugar cane planted locally and also make pig feed out of the bagasse, thereby aiding agriculture and promoting development of hog raising. This refinery was put into operation and yielded profits in the same year in which its construction work started.

Facts show that local factories which suit the level of development of agricultural production in various localities and are operated on the principle of obtaining materials locally develop relatively well and do not have to worry about supply of raw materials and about marketing of products. Otherwise, a factory cannot develop and even if it is established, it cannot play its role fully in aiding agriculture.

2. Make rational arrangements and pay attention to refraining from snatching manpower from agriculture.

How should a proper proportion of manpower be used in industry and for agriculture is a crucial problem directly bearing on the all-round development of industrial and agricultural production. Marx pointed out: "The numer of laborers who are thrown into industry and commerce and do not have to do farming....is determined by the quota of consumption of the agriculturists on themselves and by the amount of farm products they yield." Judging from the current conditions in our district, the acreage of land which is farmed by machines is still less than 9 percent and the major farm jobs are basically done by manual labor. The basic condition of low productivity of agricultural labor has determined the impossibility to reduce at random the manpower engaged in agriculture and to increase at random the manpower thrown into industry. Otherwise, the development of agricultural production will be impeded. For this reason, in making arrangements for the use of manpower, we have adopted the following several methods:

First, raise productivity of labor and economize manpower. Last year, some factories and mining enterprises in this district were expanded and, according to the original plan, a few hundred workers were to be recruited in the countryside. Later, technical innovation was carried out, non-productive personnel were reduced, business management was improved, and other measures were adopted. As a result, all problems were solved by adjustment and regulation within the industrial system.

Second, township residents are organized to run industries where possible. There are 17 small townships in the district. According to incomplete statistics, more than 19,000 people have been organized to set up 629 small factories and the number of varieties of products exceeded 100. Small factories set up in this way do not snatch manpower from agriculture but bring into full play the active role of the township residents in building socialism.

Third, the workers do both industrial work and farm jobs with emphasis on farming, doing farm jobs in busy farming season and industrial work in slack farming season, the number and distribution of workers are put under strict control, and workers are recruited in places where there is little farmland

but much manpower. Because there is stable manpower on the first line of agriculture, grain output has increased relatively quickly and multiple undertakings also have developed, providing many favorable conditions for developing light industry and heavy industry.

3. Observe the unified plan and put capital construction under strict control. In the past year, all were very enthusiastic in running local industries. They wanted to build many projects of capital construction on a big scale. Some localities were not included in the state plan of capital construction and yet they arranged many items of construction for which they raised funds by themselves. This extended the line of capital construction and snatched manpower, material resources and financial power from agriculture, thereby impeding agricultural development, decentralizing manpower, material resources and financial power and hindering the completion of the major items of capital construction. As a result, capital construction was carried out slowly and on a small scale. In light of this lesson, we, in the course of capital construction in industry in the past two years, paid particular attention to opposing dispersionism and departmentalism and decided the importance and urgency of an item and drew unified planning according to the needs and possibility of agricultural development. We persevered in proceeding from the items which were small, indigenous, easily feasible and brought fast results, went from a small scale to a big one and from indigenous methods to foreign methods, and refrained from seeking things ostentatious and foreign; we perseveringly made the part subordinate to the whole, shortened the line of capital construction, reinforced the major spots, concentrated forces on fighting a battle of annihilation, and refrained from laying undue emphasis on quantity and on things of a complete range. We did our best to put into operation and consolidate each of the projects completed. Since 1970, six hardware plants and eight small blast furnaces which were new major projects in the district were built by relying on the masses, by adopting means appropriate to local simple conditions and by adopting indigenous methods. They were put into operation in the same year construction work started. As a result of the practice of unified planning and the reinforcement of the major spots, the development of local industries quickened instead of slowing down.

Our experience is that only by continuously resolving the new contradictions and continuously effecting many-sided balance can we develop the national economy in a planned and proportionate way and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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NATURAL HISTORY

Shanghai Exhibitions on Evolution of Animals and Man

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 20, 1972)

the natural history museum of shanghai is running two exhibitions -- the origin and evolution of animals and man.

both contain an abundance of illustrative fossil specimens, casts, and models preponderantly of those unearthed in china.

the ancient animals represented by a collection of well-preserved fossils and models of many kinds of invertebrates date back four to five hundred million years. these include gigantic dinosaurs which lived on the earth one to two hundred million years ago, and the 180 million-year-old mammal-like reptiles discovered in yunnan and shansi provinces which have great scientific value.

the exhibits illustrate that in the early stage of the earth's existence there was no living matter whatsoever. but in the long process of time living matter emerged out of inorganic matter. unicellular (single celled) organisms, the simplest and lowest forms, came into being. as time passed from the archaeozoic era to proterozoic era and to the early palaeozoic era, animal forms appeared in significant numbers for the first time. fossil records of almost all kinds of invertebrates date from then. the mid-palaeozoic era abounded in fishes. one group of fishes evolved into amphibians. in the late palaeozoic era, amphibians flourished. one group of archaic amphibians evolved into reptiles. the reptiles were at their height in the mesozoic era. they evolved into two classes of higher vertebrates -- birds and mammals, both of which throve in the cenozoic era. there are now more than one million species of animals arising in gradual, prolonged evolution from ancient forms of animal life.

the exhibition forcefully refutes the fallacies of the idealist and metaphysical world outlook that "god created life" and that "life began spontaneously", and demolishes the metaphysical concept that all living beings are isolated from one another and eternally immutable. the visual record of the earth's past bears out that living beings developed from the simple to the complex, and from a lower to a higher stage. this proves the scientific conclusion "mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

the exhibition of the evolution of man includes models of peking man (400,000 -- 500,000 years ago) and of the lantien ape-man who lived even earlier. it shows that among the mammals flourishing in the cenozoic era, beginning some 70 million years ago, were a form of tree-dwelling anthropoid apes that lived in the tropical and sub-tropical zones. these apes gradually adapted themselves to live on the ground in the course of their struggle with their environment. through the labour of hundreds of thousands of years their fore limbs developed into hands and after another long period of time these apes evolved into human beings. the exhibition

shows that in the transition from ape to man 10-20 million years ago, labour played the decisive role. the anthropoid ape's limbs developed earlier than its brain. this upholds the truth of engel's words that "labour created man himself", and smashes the idealist apriorist nonsense that well-developed "ideas come from the grey matter" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Summer Health Campaign Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

people throughout china are in the midst of a summer health campaign to improve environmental conditions. mass health campaigns during spring, summer and autumn have become the custom since liberation.

led by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the municipal revolutionary committee, cadres and medical workers as well as students in the chinese capital have formed propaganda teams for the elimination of pests and summer ailments. the teams have gone to factories, rural areas, shops and residential quarters since mid-june to publicize chairman mao's instructions on health work and spread information on how to prevent disease. this stimulated the enthusiasm of the people for the sanitation work. commune members on the outskirts have sterilized drinking water to prevent intestinal infections. restaurant workers in the city have done a good job in the campaign.

leading members of shanghai's districts have gone to neighbourhoods, factories, schools and shops to join the masses in the campaign. the people of peitsun village, hsuhui district, pay attention to public hygiene and every house is clean and tidy. the sewers, garbage cans and public lavatories are cleaned regularly all the year round. the village has become an advanced public health unit.

many factories in tientsin city this summer have made vigorous efforts to improve environmental hygiene. medical personnel of the city gave more than three million people in the city medical check-ups and spread information on preventing and treating common and recurrent diseases.

factories, mines and enterprises in wuhan, shenyang, sian, kwangchow, chengtu and other cities have adopted measures to lower the workshop temperature, prevent heat stroke and improve working conditions. many hot workshops in wuhan enterprises or open air construction sites have formed groups to prevent heat stroke. the wuhan ship loading and unloading company has set up shelters with cold drinks at various work areas along the river.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Shanghai Turns Out More Medicines, Medical Equipment for Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

shanghai workers have turned out more standard medicines and small and light medical equipment for the countryside under the guidance of chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

one hundred times as much was produced by the medical industry last year as in pre-liberation days and 2.5 times the amount in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. production of more than 60 kinds of common medicines has increased by several fold to dozens of times in recent years. the output of medical equipment has averaged a ten per cent increase every year. the amount of surgical instruments, medical equipment and biological products has increased even more rapidly. for instance, 81 times as many x-ray machines were turned out in 1970 compared with 1965 and the output of last year was 30 per cent over the previous year. the workers manufactured 180 new kinds of apparatus to meet rural conditions.

in recent years, investigation groups formed by workers, cadres and technical personnel in the medical industry have gone to rural hospitals and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study the common and recurrent diseases and the medicines required. the shanghai electronic instruments plant in the past two years sent 30 investigation groups to visit many provinces and cities and widely canvassed the opinions of the peasants and rural medical personnel. while making innovations and improving products to meet rural needs better, they trial-produced small and light medical apparatus, including small ultrasonic diagnostic sets and diathermy machines. now 90 per cent of its products are for rural areas.

workers of the chunghua pharmaceutical plant studied tens of thousands of case histories in rural clinics. based on this, the plant produced many cheap, but highly effective medicines for the rural districts.

the shanghai no. 4 medical apparatus factory before the cultural revolution produced an anesthesia machine which weighed more than 30 kilogrammes. the factory revised the design and succeeded in cutting the weight to four kilogrammes for the convenience of mobile medical teams. last year, it improved the machine further so that it can be used with and without oxygen.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." the workers, cadres and technicians of the pharmaceutical industry in shanghai have made efforts to produce herbal medicine and medicines that combine chinese herbal medicine with western-style medicine. the city trial-produced more than 40 such kinds of medicine last year and more than half have gone into serial production. a styptics produced of medicinal herbs by the no. 4 pharmaceutical plant is

effective in stopping bleeding in the digestive and respiratory systems as well as bleeding from wounds or cuts.

since the pharmaceutical plants take service to the people as their primary aim, they do not patent their new medicines. instead, they provide the rural districts with information about the preparation of new medicines so that rural medical units can produce them.

prices of medicines have dropped drastically since liberation, thanks to increased production and lower costs. take penicillin, a bottle of 200,000-unit was sold for the equivalent of 12 kilogrammes of rice before 1949. now it is sold at the price of half a kilogramme of rice. ten bottles of streptomycin now cost only two yuan 60 fen as against one ounce of gold in the past. peasants before liberation could not afford antibiotics which are common in the rural districts today. the state also supplies the countryside with some medicines free of charge.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Central South China City Develops Light, Chemical Industries

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 20, 1972)

yiyang city near tungting lake in central china's hunan province now has over 40 light industrial and chemical plants producing textiles, knitwear, chemicals, hardware, ceramics, medicines and some 300 other products. there are as many other industrial enterprises in the city.

total output value of the city's light and chemical industries last year was 96 per cent over that in 1966, and production continued to rise in the first half of this year.

the achievements were due to the efforts of the city's industrial departments to develop industry by making use of local resources and keeping to the mass line.

a city with a population of over 100,000 people, yiyang has rich natural resources on its outskirts. when the city was liberated in 1949, however, there were only three handicraft workshops producing coarse cloth, cotton socks, cauldrons and a few other items. since liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, light and chemical industries have made big advances.

following chairman mao's instruction "full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry", the city party and revolutionary

committees during the cultural revolution organized the people to use cotton and other fibre plants in the lakeside areas and the rich minerals for making textiles, ceramics, ironware for daily use, wooden and bamboo articles as well as sulphuric acid and other chemical products. the city now produces 15 million ceramic pieces annually, which are sold both in hunan and other provinces.

to meet the increasing needs of the industries for raw materials, some industrial departments have set up raw material bases, while encouraging the rural people's communes and production brigades to develop a diversified economy. 15-hectare bamboo centre provides enough supplies for making bamboo mats, which are widely known for their elaborate plaited art. by encouraging commune members to grow castor-oil plants by the side of the lake and dykes, the hunghsing chemical plant now has enough castor-oil seeds for making fatty acid and other chemical products. while setting up a small synthetic fibre workshop, the city also put up shops for producing calcium carbide, acetic acid and benzol anhydride to provide materials for the workshop.

the city's industrial departments built new plants by relying on the efforts of existing workshops. a chemical plant was built during the cultural revolution with the help of cadres, technicians and veteran workers from three old factories. it was completed and went into operation in half a year.

the city has paid great attention to producing more daily sundry goods and consumer goods. statistics for 25 municipal plants and handicraft cooperatives show that 160 varieties of such goods were produced in 1971 and the total output value was far greater than the 1966 figure. another 250 varieties were produced by 146 neighbourhood workshops.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Brings Inner Mongolian Production Brigade Higher Yields

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 19, 1972)

soil improvement, hybrid seed and interplanting have helped a production brigade in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region increase its per-hectare grain yield eight times in six years. the output last year was 6.2 tons per hectare as against 0.75 tons in 1965.

the hotzu production brigade in the tumet right banner has carried out scientific experiments in line with chairman mao's eight-point charter for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management). under the leadership of the brigade party branch, experimental groups composed of cadres, veteran

peasants and educated young people first worked to improve soil. with the commune members, they analyzed all the brigade's arable land to determine the soil properties. there were two kinds of soils, one a dark-coloured clayey soil with poor porosity; the other sandy soil that drained easily but retained water, fertilizer and heat poorly. both gave low yields and the best harvest did not exceed 0.82 tons per hectare. after soliciting the opinions of veteran peasants, the experimental groups added sand to the clayey soil to change its structure and increase porosity. the output of sugar-beets that year was much higher. later they removed pebbles from the sandy soil and covered it with a layer of clay. then they led in silt-laden river water to enrich the soil. this transformed 20 hectares of sandy land into farms giving high, stable yields. in 1966 the brigade got 3.2 tons of grain per hectare, topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

chairman mao teaches: "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure." the brigade has paid attention to popularizing good seed strains.

at first the brigade experimented on maize and kaoliang seeds from other places. later, it cultivated high-yield, disease-resistant strains suited to the local area. these included a maize strain yielding 7.5 tons per hectare, a kaoliang strain giving 11.2 tons per hectare and a potato strain giving 52 tons per hectare. all the kaoliang, maize and potatoes now grown in the brigade are hybrids. good strains of wheat and millet suited to local conditions have also been cultivated.

the experimental groups have summed up experience in applying manure and watering in different stages of the growth of wheat and worked out other field measures to meet the needs of the hybrid seeds. this raised the yield of wheat from 2.2 tons to 3.75 tons per hectare and that of maize from 4.5 tons to 7.5 tons.

the next step was trying to raise multiple-cropping index. in interplanting wheat with kaoliang, the experiment groups transplanted the kaoliang seedlings to fields where the wheat was ripening. when the wheat was harvested, the kaoliang was jointing. the wheat yield was normal and kaoliang gave 2.25 tons per hectare.

by scientific farming, the hotzu production brigade last year got 6.2 tons of grain per hectare despite drought, windstorms and cold spells. the brigade became an advanced unit in inner mongolia.

UIGHUR PEASANTS

Northwest China Uighur Village Thrives on Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 20, 1972)

a water-deficient, alkali-plagued village in china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region has become a prosperous socialist area thanks to the attention by the great leader chairman mao.

chairman mao twice commended the uighur peasants of pahtaikli village in shufu county for their enthusiasm for socialism.

the pahtaikli peasants in 1952 wrote a letter to chairman mao recounting their joy at liberation. they reported on their progress in struggling against the local landlords and in distributing the land among themselves. chairman mao replied on august 30, encouraging them to take the socialist road.

they soon formed mutual-aid teams and got a good harvest tnat year. two years later, they merged into a cooperative whose grain output was more than double that of the mutual-aid teams.

when the uighur peasants were about to advance their co-op to a fully socialist one in 1956, the renegade liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, attempting to pull china back to capitalism, alleged that "the areas inhabited by the national minorities are too backward to run co-ops."

at that juncture, the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" was published, in which chairman mao gave a high appraisal of the uighur peasants. in an editor's note accompanying the article "township and village officials can lead the formation of co-operatives", he pointed out: "... the uighur peasants are very eager to take the road to co-operation. they have already trained the personnel they need for putting semi-socialist co-operation into effect. some people claim that co-operation cannot succeed among the national minority peoples. this is not so."

with the concern of the great leader, all the peasants in pahtaikli village joined the co-ops which later became a fully socialist co-op and then a brigade of the seman people's commune.

since then, the uighur peasants have shown ever greater zeal for the socialist revolution and production.

they started by digging several hundred wells and 17 irrigation ditches. they removed 4,600 cubic metres of rocks and carried in as many cubic metres of earth to create large tracts of paddy fields. farmland doubled that of the early post-liberation days.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution they dug 75 three-metre-deep ditches to wash away alkali and at the same time planted trees around the fields. this controlled alkalization. grain yield per hectare last year reached three tons, the target set in the national program for agricultural development, and total output was 33 per cent more than the previous peak.

the uighur cadres and peasants have shown eagerness in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and have steadfastly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they have matured quickly in the course of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

among them is production team leader aishamsha. this communist courageously led the people in transforming a large tract of arid land into wet fields. the rice acreage doubled in two years, and per-unit yield rose by 40 per cent.

poor peasant maolakyusuyin has kept the collective in heart over the past two decades. he recounts his suffering as a hired hand in the old society to urge the cadres and young people to advance along the socialist road with determination. he grew rice on a plot he had reclaimed and handed the five hundred kilograms of rice over to the team. he turns in everything he picks up to the collective, and is described as "an old model in cherishing the collective".

the pahtaikli brigade now has a public accumulation fund running to 130,000 yuan and 140 tons of grain in reserve, in addition to a tractor, a sowing machine, several threshers and rice huskers. sixty per cent of the land is machine-ploughed. every production team has its own clinic and barefoot doctors. no one in the village could read or write before liberation but now all the school-age children are at school, and more than ten young people are attending college. sewing machines, radios, bicycles and carpets are common in the uighur peasant families.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception on Occasion of Chinese Agricultural Delegation's Visit

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to albania of the chinese agricultural delegation led by minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

present at the reception were comrades abdyl kellezi, haki toska, piro dodbiba and xhafer spahiu; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; milo qirko, minister of communications; llambi zicishti, minister of health; petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture; myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; ndue marashi, first secretary of the fourth region committee of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; and others.

at the reception which was permeated with an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere, ambassador liu chen-hua, albanian minister of agriculture piro dodbiba and the chinese delegation leader sha feng proposed toasts to the incessant development and strengthening of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 18, 1972)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received in durres today the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present on the occasion were hysni kapo and haki toska, members of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and secretaries of the a.p.l. central committee; piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of agriculture; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture; ilijaz reka, first secretary of the durres district party committee.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the meeting proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade enver hoxha had an ardent conversation with the chinese comrades, and posed for a photo with them.

Albanian Minister of Agriculture Fetes Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 19, 1972)

piro dodbiba, minister of agriculture of albania, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present at the banquet were: comrades abdyl kellezi, haki toska and xhafer spahiu; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; milo qirko, minister of communications; llambi zicishti, minister of health; petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy also attended the banquet.

the banquet was pervaded with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Albanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Tientsin for Peking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 20, 1972)

the albanian national track and field team led by minella kapo, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation and secretary of the athletic association of albania, wound up a friendly visit here and left for peking by train this morning.

the albanian track and field team, the chinese national team and the tientsin team held a friendly contest in tientsin on the afternoon of july 18. watching the contest were wu tai, second secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and first vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; liu cheng, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; wang cheng, deputy political commissar of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned.

albanian sprinter kristofor cavo broke the albanian national record in the man's 100-metre dash by clocking 10.5 seconds. during the contest athletes of the two countries encouraged and learned from each other and swapped their experience. this demonstrated the sincere revolutionary friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania. the more than 20,000 spectators warmly applauded the athletes for their courage, agility and stamina and their remarkable achievements.

the team arrived here from peking on july 12. the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening. at the banquet permeated with profound revolutionary sentiments between the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania, hosts and guests chatted and drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

during its stay in tientsin, the team visited a sports gear factory and other factories and the tientsin new harbour. led by minella kapo, some of the albanian coaches and athletes joined tientsin workers in swimming the haiho river on july 16 to mark the sixth anniversary of chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river. the albanian comrades-in-arms also attended performances of songs and dances and acrobatics and went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Shu-sheng, Peng Shao-hui Meet Colonel Mohamed Al Eriani

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met colonel mohamed al eriani, member of the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen and deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned lu kuei, wang yueh-hsi and kao chien-chung.

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Tours Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading visited places in peking in the past few days.

on the morning of july 17, prime minister aini and other distinguished guests visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of china during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei. wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao, leading members of departments concerned showed the guests round the museum and the exhibition.

on the mornings of july 18 and 19, the distinguished guests visited the peking tannery and toured the great wall and tingling, one of the ming tombs on the outskirts of peking, in the company of ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. at the tannery, prime minister aini and the other distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the workers. kuo tzu-chiu, vice-chairman of the tannery revolutionary committee, told the guests how the tannery had since liberation expanded production by starting with simple equipment and combining modern methods with methods of their own devising in the spirit of self-reliance. the guests visited the ball- and shoe-making workshops and saw how leather was regenerated. prime minister aini praised the workers' spirit of self-reliance.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking, also went with the guests on these visits.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Burundi Prime Minister Albin Nyamoya

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to albin nyamoya, extending warm congratulations on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic of burundi. the message reads:

his excellency m. albin nyamoya,
prime minister of the republic of burundi,

bujumbura

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic of burundi, i express warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the friendship between the peoples of china and burundi and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 19, 1972

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk Receive Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia and His Wife

(NCNA-English Brioni (Yugoslavia), Jul. 18, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk received chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching in brionka guest-house of brioni island today.

after the reception, samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife gave a luncheon in honour of ambassador tseng tao and his wife.

during the reception and the luncheon, the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasions was prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuba National Women's Basketball Team Honored at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening to warmly welcome the visiting cuban national women's basketball team. after the ceremony, the women's basketball teams of china and cuba had a friendly match.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the commission; shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung and li meng-hua; and chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun and his wife.

present were leader of the cuban national women's basketball team jose flores villa and cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez.

before the ceremony began, wang meng and shen chien met and had a friendly conversation with team leader jose flores villa.

in the brightly-lit capital indoor stadium, the national flags of china and cuba hung side by side above the rostrum this evening. slogans in the competition hall read: "a warm welcome to the cuban national women's basketball team exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and cuban peoples and sportsmen exclamation" at the ceremony, the chinese and cuban women's basketball teams exchanged team pennants and the players presented souvenirs to each other.

the friendly match then took place. the cuban national women's team is made up of young basketballers whose average age is a little over 19. they played an active and courageous game and organized fast attacks. they often broke through the chinese team's defence to score. the chinese team showed agility and speed, winning 77:68. the spectators warmly applauded the players of the two countries.

after the match, wang meng, shen chien, jose flores villa and jesus barreiro gonzalez went to the arena and shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken with them.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Reception at Cairo Chinese Embassy on Occasion of Chinese Basketball Delegation's Visit to Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 19, 1972)

_____ charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo yin teh-hsin gave a reception here yesterday on the occasion of the visit to egypt of the chinese men's basketball delegation.

among more than 200 guests present were president of the egyptian higher council for sports abdel moniem wahby, under-secretary of state of the ministry of culture and information hassan abdul moneim, president of the egyptian basketball federation a. ashry, president of the egyptian table tennis federation tawhid helal, as well as a coach and players of egyptian national basketball team.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to egypt and representatives of palestinian and african liberation movements in cairo were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese men's basketball team and the egyptian national basketball team held a match at the gezira sports club yesterday evening.

among over 1,000 spectators were president of the egyptian higher council for sports abdel moneim wahby, governor of the cairo governorate ibrahim el baghdady, under-secretary of state of the higher council for sports ahmed el watidy, secretary general of the egyptian olympic committee abdelaziz el shafei, president of the egyptian basketball federation a. ashry, as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in cairo.

charge d'affaires a.i. yin teh-hsin was also present on the occasion.

the friendly match was warmly cheered by the spectators. the score of the match was 58 to 53 in favour of the egyptian team.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghana Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

foreign minister of ghana major general aferi recently received wei yung-ching, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of ghana, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from accra. wei yung-ching presented his letter of credence to the foreign minister of ghana.

wei yung-ching arrived in accra on july 6.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "A Just Cause Is Invincible"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a just cause is invincible", which reads in full as follows:

today is the 18th anniversary of the signing of the geneva agreements on indochina; and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the geneva agreements on laos falls on july 23. in his july 14 appeal, president ton duc thang of the democratic republic of viet nam vehemently condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of grossly trampling underfoot the geneva agreements and demanded that the u.s. government immediately end its aggression and intervention against viet nam. he called on the vietnamese people to carry forward the spirit of firm resolve to fight and win so as to bring to complete victory the cause of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese government and people hereby express their firm support for this.

in 1954 when the geneva agreements on indochina were signed, the u.s. government declared that it would refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them. but the ink was hardly dry before the united states embarked on the road of completely violating the geneva agreements. it shored up a puppet regime in south viet nam with the bayonet of an aggressor, obstructed general elections in viet nam and prevented a peaceful reunification of viet nam. in violation of the geneva agreements, it brought large quantities of weapons and military materials into south viet nam and set up military bases there. it even dispatched large numbers of its troops to invade south viet nam and extended the flames of war to north viet nam. moreover, it committed

armed interference in laos, provoked a civil war in that country and instigated the lao rightist troops and thai accomplice troops to attack the liberated zone of laos. it repeatedly encroached on the sovereignty of cambodia, carried out subversion and even flagrantly sent large numbers of u.s. troops for an armed invasion of that country. all this shows that the u.s. government has completely violated and grossly trampled upon the 1954 geneva agreements on indochina and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos.

to justify its total violation of the geneva agreements, u.s. imperialism alleged that its invasion of south viet nam was to meet its "commitments". it is known to all that as a participant in the geneva conference, the u.s. government's commitments on the viet nam issue should be respect for the sovereignty, independence, unification and territorial integrity of viet nam and guarantee against interference in any form in the internal affairs of viet nam. the "commitments" asserted by the u.s. government are diametrically opposed to this, namely, refusal to give up its military occupation of south viet nam or its support to the south vietnamese puppet regime and, in the final analysis, the desire to turn south viet nam into a u.s. colony. the u.s. government's argument provides the very proof of u.s. imperialism's complete sabotage of the geneva agreements and its aggression in viet nam.

it is plain to all that u.s. imperialism has invaded and occupied south viet nam, and yet it falsely accuses north viet nam of "invading" south viet nam. but such lies can never cover up the facts. the vietnamese nation is an integral whole, the people of south and north viet nam are fellow countrymen by flesh and blood. no one can deprive them of their sacred right to support each other and to resist aggression. the final declaration of the geneva conference stipulates that the 17th parallel provisional demarcation line of viet nam "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary". it is for no other purpose than to perpetuate its aggression and occupation of south viet nam that the u.s. government has fabricated various pretexts to use this provisional demarcation line to prevent the people of south and north viet nam from supporting each other in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

just as president ton duc thang said in his appeal, "viet nam belongs to the vietnamese, viet nam's affairs must be settled by the vietnamese people themselves, without any foreign interference." the saigon puppet regime, propped up by the u.s. government singlehandedly, is utterly illegal and has long been spurned by the south vietnamese people. the seven-point proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the two key questions of which have been elaborated, stands for the formation of a three-segment government of national concord in south viet nam and the subsequent establishment of a government of south viet nam through election. this is completely reasonable and just. the u.s. government not only refuses to cease its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique but spreads the lie that the vietnamese side is bent on setting up a "communist regime" in south viet nam. this merely shows that the united

states is out to obstruct a genuine solution of the viet nam issue and to sabotage the peaceful reunification of viet nam.

the struggle of the vietnamese people and the indochinese people as a whole is just and a just cause is invincible. at present, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder in closer unity, are winning ever greater victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the situation on the indochina battlefield is most favourable to the three indochinese peoples and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. if the u.s. government really wants to settle the viet nam problem and the indochina problem, it should put an immediate end to its armed aggression against viet nam and other countries in indochina, unconditionally and totally withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals from south viet nam within a definite time limit, cease supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the lon nol traitorous clique and the lao rightists, and let the three indochinese peoples settle their problems themselves in accordance with their own will.

the chinese people have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant solidarity with the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in the course of protracted anti-imperialist struggle. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the indochinese peoples, the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. the chinese people regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to give all-out support to the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam and indochina goes on, the chinese people will resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples to fight to the end until they win complete victory.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the italian table tennis delegation led by guglielmo sineri, president of the italian national table tennis federation.

attending the banquet were michelangelo jacobucci, charge d'affaires a.i., and other officials, of the italian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the chinese table tennis association and other organizations, including li ching-chuan, sung chung, hu hung-fan, yu hui-min, chi pao-shu,

wang fu-yung, pai ping, su ching-tsun, hsu yin-sheng and sung sheng-wu, and coaches and players of the national and peking table tennis teams.

acting president of the host association sung chung and delegation leader guglielmo sineri spoke at the banquet. they pointed out that the exchange of visits between sportsmen of china and italy would promote the consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Fete Kozo Sasaki and Other Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Jul. 19, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives; and toshiaki matsuzawa, member of the house of representatives; washichi inose, general secretary of chofu branch, metropolitan tokyo, of the japanese socialist party; and tadasu kikuchi, secretary of the socialism research institute of japan.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, chou pin, wang hsiao-hsien, shan ta-chi and chao chun-sheng.

Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the association, this afternoon met with the joint friendship group of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations from four northeast japan prefectures. leader of the group is keio sakurai, deputy leaders are toru niizeki and kichishiro yasuhara, and secretary-general is kiichi okuyama. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and li fu-ten.

Japan-China Agricultural and Peasant Exchange Association Gives Reception for Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 19, 1972)

the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation now on a friendly visit to japan.

among the over 200 people present were tadashi yaoita, president, hisahi yanagida, vice-president, and goro takeuchi, secretary general, of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association; makoto mihashi, chairman of the national agricultural federation; ichiro miyabe, chairman of the "light of the home" association; sei ikeda, special manager of the national agricultural council; ko negishi, deputy president of the national cheese farmers' association; yozo ito, chairman of the national seri-culturists' association; takeshi ishii, representative of the sanrizuka peasants; as well as friendly personages of various circles hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, seimin miyazaki, hajime miyoshi, norio shirato, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, kaheita okazaki, saburo tamura, masahisa suganuma, kunisuke iioka, yusaku yayama, haruo okada, shichiro hozumi, hisao ishino, shinichiro omori, kazuo suzuki, masayuki yasui, and others.

kumio kagayama, director of the agricultural, forestry and sea product bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry of the japanese government, was present.

present was also kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were also present at the reception.

addressing the reception, tadashi yaoita said, "contacts between the peasants of japan and china have laid a solid foundation for peace and friendship between the two countries."

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that as the people's call for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations is getting louder and louder in japan now, the time is ripening for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. he hoped that the visit of the delegation will further enhance the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

in his speech, hao chung-shih, leader of the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation, said that since the founding of the people's republic of china and thanks to the joint effort of the people of the two countries, the movement for china-japan friendship and restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations has developed daily.

he said that the tanaka cabinet of japan has made many positive statements recently on the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations and announced the desire to step up its realization. to this, the chinese people express welcome.

hao chung-shih said, "during our visit to japan, we will meet with japanese peasants and friends in agricultural circles and study the agricultural condition in various parts of japan. this provides us with an excellent opportunity to learn from you. at the same time, we are ready during our visit to work for further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the chinese and japanese people and peasants."

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Cuba, Peru, Chile and Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

a 31-member chinese volleyball delegation with liu ping-chen as leader and liu ching-sheng as deputy leader left here by plane today for friendship visits to cuba, peru, chile and mexico.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, lin chen, wu fan-wu, kuo lei and chao hsi-wu, and volleyball coaches and players.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and first secretary of the peruvian embassy in peking miguel pons were present at the airport.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jul. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse held a film reception here yesterday evening.

present at the reception were general nara shumshere rana, honorary a.d.c. to the king and president of the all nepal table tennis association, general samrajya shumsher rana, honorary a.d.c. to the king, chairman s. thapa, joint press secretary to the king, major general padma

bahadur khatri, foreign secretary of the nepalese government, rama nanda prasad singh, attorney general, bhim bahadur pandey, auditor general, and other high-ranking officials of the nepalese government.

present also were kedar man vyathit, chancellor of the royal nepal academy, doctor trailokya nath upreti, vice-chancellor of tribhuwan university and other nepalese prominent figures.

three chinese documentary films on inauguration of the asian table tennis union, the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking and china's export commodity fair in canton spring 1971 were shown on the occasion and were warmly welcomed by the guests.

after the film show, ambassador wang tse, on behalf of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china presented a documentary television film on inauguration of the asian table tennis union to the all nepal table tennis association. general nara shumshere rana received the gift.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Home Minister Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 18, 1972)

david a. highet, minister of internal affairs of new zealand, gave a reception at the parliament building here this afternoon to warmly welcome the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china.

new zealand prime minister john ross marshall was present at the reception.

also present were sir keith holyoake, minister of foreign affairs; sir roy e. jack, minister of justice; h.l. pickering, minister of education; eric s. holland, minister of housing; carter, minister of agriculture; allen, speaker of the house of representatives; sir francis roy kitts, mayor of wellington; john stewart, honorary president, alf harding, chairman of the executive committee, and k.c. wilkinson, honorary secretary, of the table tennis association of new zealand; members of parliament and personages of various circles.

minister highet delivered a speech at the reception. on behalf of the government and people of new zealand, he expressed warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation. "in recent years," he said, "the table tennis players of the people's republic of china have not only displayed their skill, but have extended their hands in friendship to many countries -- and these sporting contacts have changed the pattern of world development".

the minister expressed the hope that after the visit of the chinese delegation, the contacts between the two peoples would be further strengthened. "and then again," he continued, "perhaps the time is right for us to investigate the possible advantages to us both that could come from more regular channels of communication."

"certainly there are differences between our countries -- differences of language and culture and history," he declared. "naturally, too, since our nations are separated by a vast ocean, we view international problems differently. it would be a strange world if we did not. but we do have interests and problems in common. the pacific ocean touches our shores in the south and your shores in the north. ties between us do exist already. they exist through areas of mutual concern -- and they now exist through friendly rivalry on the sporting field.

"while geography has placed the pacific ocean between us, i know that we all hope that in future the barriers between us can be reduced to material that is as flimsy and temporary as the fabric in a table tennis net," minister highet declared.

on behalf of the opposition leader norman kirk who was absent, henry hay, member of parliament, delivered a welcoming speech at the reception.

chen yuan-kao, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, in his speech at the reception said: "bringing with us the profound friendship of the chinese people and sportsmen for the people and sportsmen of new zealand, the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china has come at the invitation of the new zealand table tennis association to pay a friendly visit to your beautiful and fertile country for the first time. ever since we set our feet on your land, our delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the friends in the new zealand table tennis association and the people of new zealand."

he expressed heartfelt thanks to the hospitable host and extend best wishes to the sportsmen and people of new zealand. he said in conclusion, "we express the hope that the present visit of our delegation will be conducive to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and new zealand."

minister highet presented gifts to the chinese delegation. the chinese delegation presented a silk brocade picture to him and another one to the prime minister. guests and hosts had friendly talks at the reception.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Visit to Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by pi wen-chuan, leader and li kuang and chang heng-an, deputy leaders concluded its friendly visit to nigeria and left lagos by air yesterday, according to a lagos report.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by a.a. efunkoya, president, segun, vice-president, and other leading members of the nigerian table tennis association, as well as nigerian table tennis players and representatives of chinese residents in lagos.

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang was also on hand at the airport.

the chinese delegation had paid a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the nigerian table tennis association. it toured nine states in the country and took part in the third all-nigeria table tennis open championships. during their stay, the chinese players were accorded friendly and warm reception by government officials, the host association and nigerian sportsmen.

on the morning of july 14, brigadier adefope, chairman of the nigerian national sports council, received the chinese delegation and had a friendly conversation with the chinese players.

on july 16, a.a. efunkoya, president of the host association, gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. ambassador yang chi-liang was present on invitation.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Military Attache of Korean Embassy in China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1972)

sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a cocktail party and a film reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the "month (june 25-july 27) of the anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea".

attending were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general

political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, including pan yen, tsao li-huai, kuo chao, chung jen-fang, wang yao-nan, hsiao chun-hsien, li tung-nan, hsu kuang-yu, tseng shao-tung, chai cheng-wen and yuan hua-ping.

a korean revolutionary feature film was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception on Occasion of Geneva Agreements Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here today on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the signing of the geneva agreements on viet nam.

among the guests at the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department under the central committee of the communist party of china; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping, chen wen-chun, han hsu and shih hai-yun.

present were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to china were present.

vietnamese documentary films "hanoi's one day" and "accuse u.s. imperialism of its crimes" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Ugandan National Council of Sports

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai on july 18 presented on behalf of the chinese table tennis association the chinese colour documentary film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the ugandan national council of sports, according to a report from the ugandan capital of kampala.

the film, presented at a ceremony in the chinese embassy in kampala, was accepted by e.b. rugumayo, ugandan minister of education, on behalf of the national council of sports.

lieutenant colonel francis nyangweso, chairman, and p.k. kakoza, secretary general, of the national council of sports, and other friends from the ugandan sports circles were present at the ceremony.

a reception was given by ambassador ko pu-hai on the evening of july 18 to show the film. among the more than 150 guests present were ugandan minister of foreign affairs wanume-kibedi, minister of culture and community development y.a. engur, minister of tourism a.k. kironde, leading members of the national council of sports, other senior government officials, members of the ugandan table tennis team who had taken part in the tournament, friendly personages from the sports and cultural circles and diplomatic envoys of some asian and african countries accredited to the country.

both the film presentation ceremony and the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chou Pei-yuan Meet Gerhard Schroeder and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou pei-yuan today met gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, and his wife, and hermann jung, secretary of the foreign political committee, and 16 accompanying reporters.

they had photographs taken with the guests. then they had a frank and friendly talk with gerhard schroeder and hermann jung.

present on the occasion were chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned ma chia-chun, wang ti-cheng, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hsieh chi-mei, hu pen-yao and lien cheng-pao.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 1, 1972 No. 5186

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PHILOSOPHY

The Reactionary Nature of the Genius Theory Seen from History of Philosophy

by

Che Chun (哲軍)
of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1972)

A movement to carry out education in ideology and political line is developing in depth throughout the country at present. One important part of the content of the movement is criticism and repudiation of the genius theory, a counter-revolutionary theoretical program of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This is an acute struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, a reflection of the struggle between two classes, two roads, and two lines on the philosophy front.

Theoretically speaking, the question of genius is a question of the source of man's knowledge and ability, a question of who are the makers of history, and also a question concerning the theory of knowledge and interpretation of history. Is man's knowledge and ability inborn or acquired? Is it from idealist transcendentalism or from the materialistic theory of reflection? Is history made by heroes or by slaves? Different classes have always formed different answers to these questions, representing two fundamentally opposite kinds of world outlook and two fundamentally opposite lines of philosophy.

The dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxist philosophy has scientifically answered the theoretical question of genius. The Marxist theory of knowledge is the theory of practice, that is, the

revolutionary, dynamic theory of reflection. It shows that man's knowledge is a reflection, on the basis of social practice, of the objective in the subjective, that "man's knowledge cannot be separated in the least from practice." Man's knowledge and ability can come only from social practice and can develop only on the basis of practice. People differ from one another in their ability mainly because the conditions of their social practice are different and also because of the different degrees of development of their subjective initiative in social practice.

The materialist interpretation of history of Marxism has correctly settled the question of who are the makers of history and showed how "The people, and the people alone, are the driving force that makes world history." It also scientifically shows the historical conditions for the genesis of heroes and their role in the development of history, making clear that heroes can play a great role in history only when they represent the interests of the revolutionary class and forces of progress, reflect the demands of the popular masses, concentrate in themselves the wisdom of the masses, and have the confidence and support of the masses.

Therefore, Marxism holds that genius is more-than-average intelligence, more outstanding ability formed through concentration of the wisdom of the masses on the basis of social practice. Genius depends not on one individual or even several individuals, but on the mass line and collective wisdom. The outstanding ability of the great leader of the proletariat is a concentrated expression of the wisdom of the proletariat and its political party. The "Heaven-endowed ability" that is isolated from practice and from the masses is radically non-existent.

Representatives of all reactionary classes of history always unreservedly promoted the genius theory. They claimed that man's knowledge and ability were inborn and a gift from God and that history was made by geniuses of the exploiting classes. With this idealist transcendentalism and the idealist interpretation of history which attributed the making of history to heroes, they rationalized and tried to make unchangeable their reactionary rule by which they exploited and oppressed the working people, in a vain attempt to perpetuate their rule.

The genius theory trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is descended directly from that trumpeted by representatives of all reactionary classes of history. If we read some history of philosophy and carry out analysis with the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism, we shall be able to trace its historical origin and know better the reactionary essence in politics and philosophy of the genius theory promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

(1)

In the slave society and feudal society, the slave-owners and feudal lords always trumpeted the reactionary genius theory in the form of religion and theology in order to paralyze the revolutionary will of the working people and suppress the resistance of the slaves. They divided people into

two main categories. One of these consisted of "sages" and "wise men." These were men of the upper class and were rulers. The wisdom and ability of the "sages" were given them by "Heaven." They were geniuses whose "knowledge was born with them" and who had "fore-knowledge and fore-awakening." The other consisted of ignorant and common people. These were the lower classes and destined to be ruled. Representatives of the reactionary classes also claimed that the brutal rule of the slave-owners and feudal lords over the slaves and serfs was ordained by "God" or "decreed by Heaven," and could never be changed by any human agency. Plato of ancient Greece and China's Confucius and Mencius were representatives of those who promoted this reactionary genius theory.

Plato (427-347 B.C.) was a reactionary philosopher of the slave-owning aristocracy of ancient Greece, one of the earliest proponents of the genius theory in the history of European philosophy. Plato's philosophy was the idealist "theory of the idea of reason." The "idea of reason" (i.e., universal concept) to which he referred was not the common essence abstracted from objective things, but something that had always existed before the emergence of these objective things. According to Plato, objective things were only the "shadows" of "the idea of reason," and before a man was born, his soul was together with "the world of the idea of reason." Therefore, Plato maintained that man's knowledge and ability existed before birth and came from the "recollection" of "the world of the idea of reason" by the immortal soul of man.

Plato held that souls were different between different men, that slave-owners and nobles were made of "gold" by god and had a relatively perfect soul, so that they could "recall" the knowledge of "the idea of reason," could know truth, and were fit to rule others, but that "peasants and handicraftsmen" were made of "brass and iron" by god, that their souls were imperfect, that they were immersed in desires of sensory life, and that they could not know truth at all but could only be ruled by others.

Plato held that it conformed to "justice" for laborers who were dominated by "desires" to obey the rule of slave-owners and nobles who had the highest "wisdom," that different classes of men had different jobs suited to their "nature" which must not be confused, that coppersmiths could only produce copperware, carpenters could only do woodwork, and peasants could only till the land and must not be allowed to administer the state, and that administration of the state could only be the business of a small number of geniuses who had "wisdom," i.e., the slave-owners and nobles. That was Plato's "ideal state," which was in fact the brutal dictatorship of slave-owners and nobles.

China's Confucius (551-479 B.C.), born in the last part of the Spring and Autumn epoch, was a thinker of the declining slave-owners and nobles and a representative character in Chinese history who was among the first to advocate the genius theory and one of the most influential in the history of Chinese philosophy. Confucius held that slave-owners and nobles were "decreed by Heaven" to rule slaves and the masses of people, that

representatives of these slave-owners and nobles were "sages," that these "sages" had "inborn knowledge," and that their wisdom and ability was endowed by Heaven and was born with them.

Confucius said: "Those who are born with knowledge are of the highest order; those who acquire knowledge by learning are next in order; those who acquire knowledge by being forced to learn it are still lower; but those who do not learn even when forced to are of the lowest order of the people." That is to say, "sages" were men of the first order who were "born with knowledge," while the masses of people were the lowest class of people who "did not learn even when forced to" (by difficulties) and who were fit only to be ruled and dominated by the slave-owners. Accordingly, Confucius put forward the preposterous view, "The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it," and actively promoted an obscurantist philosophy.

Confucius also declared that "only the wise men at the top and the fools at the bottom do not change." According to him, "the wise men at the top" would always be "wise men at the top" while the "fools at the bottom" would always be "fools at the bottom"; "the sages" would forever be the rulers while the masses of people would forever be slaves; and this state of things would never change. Very clearly this was a testimony to the eternity of the rule of slave-owners and the nobility.

Mencius (372-289 B.C.), a spokesman for the feudal aristocracy of our country of the time of the Warring Kingdoms, was also an active trumpeter of the genius theory. To prove the "rationality" of feudal rule, Mencius profounded the theory of "intuitive knowledge," saying, "The ability possessed by men without having been acquired by learning is intuitive ability, and the knowledge possessed by them without the exercise of thought is their intuitive knowledge." He defined feudal morality as something that came of man's "heavenly nature," an "intuitive knowledge" and "intuitive ability" acquired without learning and the exercise of thought.

On the basis of this idealist transcendentalism, Mencius went further to promote the reactionary genius theory. He said, "Those who labor with their minds govern others; but those who labor with their physical strength are governed by others." He held that this was fixed like heaven and earth and could never be changed. Mencius also held that the most outstanding of the rulers who "labored with their minds" were "sages," so-called geniuses who were "the first to be informed" and "the first to apprehend" and great men who were "distinguished from the rest," and that their wisdom and ability were given them by "Heaven." He said, "An imperial sovereign will rise every five hundred years," meaning that such a genius and great man would necessarily appear every five hundred years to take up the task of administering the country and pacifying the world. This is typical idealist interpretation of history which maintained that history was made by heroes.

Mencius maintained that he himself was a genius who was "the first to be informed and the first to apprehend." He said, "Heaven's plan in the production of mankind is this: that they who are first informed should

instruct those who are later in being informed, and they who first apprehend principles should instruct those who are slower to do so. I am one of Heaven's people who have first apprehended. I will take these principles and instruct this people in them. If I do not instruct them, who will do so?" (The meaning of this is: Heaven produces people in such a way that those who have inborn knowledge should teach those who can have knowledge only after learning it, and that those who have inborn awareness should teach those who must acquire it after birth, so that they may apprehend things. I am one of those who are born with awareness, and I have to instruct the people in the "Way." Who else but I can make the people apprehend?)

Mencius also said boastfully and unabashedly: "But Heaven does not yet wish that the empire should enjoy tranquillity and good order. If it wished this, who is there besides me to bring it about?" That is to say, there was no one else except him at that time who could shoulder the task of administering the country and bringing peace and tranquillity to the world. It may thus be seen that by trumpeting the reactionary genius theory, Mencius was not only speaking in defense of the reactionary rule of the feudal nobility, but also manufacturing public opinion in favor of his direct ascension to the ruler's throne.

Wang Yang-ming (1472-1528) of the Ming dynasty was a subjective-idealist philosopher of the landlord class. His propagation of the rectionary genius theory was directly for the service of the suppression of peasant uprisings. Wang Yang-ming's philosophy was the so-called "science of the mind." He declared that "the mind is the master of all things under heaven and on earth." In the sphere of epistemology, he propounded a reactionary theory of "attainment of intuitive knowledge," by which he advocated full development of the "reason" in one's mind through "introvert seeking" and "experiencing and knowing by one's mind."

Wang Yang-ming declared that "only sages can attain intuitive knowledge while ignorant men and women can never do that, and that is how sages can be distinguished from ignorant people." Why? He said, "Sages are sages because they are born with knowledge." He held that people were born with superior, intermediate, and inferior endowments, that like "fine gold" of pure quality which did not contain copper, lead or other impure matter, "sages" could fully develop the "reason" in their mind without having to learn and his words and action would naturally conform to the "reason of heaven," and that the laboring people were born impure, and so must learn hard, that is, do away with their "private desires" and restore "the reason of heaven," and so honestly submit themselves to the rule of the landlord class.

In helping to suppress peasant uprisings, Wang Yang-ming,using this reactionary theory of "attainment of intuitive knowledge," urged the peasants to "do away with human desire, but keep the reason of heaven" and destroy the so-called "enemy in the mind," in a vain attempt to break the revolutionary will of the peasants and put out the fierce fire of peasant uprising with this fallacy. In this way the genius theory became a spiritual weapon with which the landlord class suppressed peasant uprisings.

(2)

In a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie, like the slave-owners and feudal lords, also use idealist transcendentalism and the idealist interpretation of history, which holds that history is made by heroes, as an ideological tool with which they rule over the working people. The only difference is one of form. Instead of making direct use of "God" and "decree of Heaven," the bourgeoisie often promote the reactionary genius theory by exploiting differences in so-called innate "natural character," "natural functions," etc., in an effort to establish the rationality and perpetual character of the bourgeous rule.

The 18th century German bourgeois philosopher Kant (1724-1804) was the first in the history of European philosophy to profess that his philosophy was a philosophy of transcendentalism. On the one hand he held that the "thing in itself" existed independently of man's consciousness, but on the other hand he declared that such "thing in itself" could never be known. He maintained that the natural "intellectual category" (such as "cause and effect," "necessity," etc.) constituted the fundamental condition for man's knowledge.

On the question of art, Kant dwelt at length on genius. He said that "genius is heaven-endowed ability." He also said, "Since heaven-endowed ability as an innate creative function of the artist belongs to nature itself, people may say: Genius is an innate attribute of the mind." However, Kant held that genius as a "heaven-endowed ability" could never be learned by anyone and "as such it is not produced by imitation," but that for others genius should be a "criterion of criticism or law," and that therefore "the first characteristic" of genius must be "pioneering creativeness." From where did the "pioneering creativeness" come? According to Kant, that could not be known. So, he also said, "Such a technique (as genius) cannot be transmitted, but is directly received from Heaven by everyone."

From these words it may be seen that although Kant superficially asserted that genius "itself belongs to nature," in essence the"heaven-endowed ability" "directly received from Heaven," etc., which he trumpeted, was the same kind of mystic ware peddled by the reactionary philosophers of slave-owners and feudal lords.

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), an English bourgeois reactionary philosopher and historian of the 19th century, was an even more fanatical trumpeter of the genius theory. He held that the universe had its unique characteristic, which was that it revealed its secrets only to a handful of selected men, only a few noble and wise men. He also held that a state which did not invest the sacred office of permanent leadership and rule over the ignorant people in the noblest men and the aides they had chosen would not be God's kingdom and not conform to the eternal laws of nature.

According to Carlyle's genius theory, though they might differ from one another according to differences of time, all practical class contradictions could be summed up as a gigantic, perpetual contradiction, i.e., the contradiction between those (wise and noble men) who had understood the eternal laws of nature and who acted according to these laws and those (ignorant and lowly men) who misunderstood and misinterpreted these laws and who acted in contravention of them. Therefore, class differences that were produced in history were differences of nature, people must kneel to the heaven-born noble men and sages and respect these differences, and admit that they were part of the eternal laws of nature. In one word, people should worship genius.

As Marx and Engels pointed out when criticizing this preposterous idea of Carlyle, such genius theory would "ultimately come to an answer: Nobles, sages, and wise men should rule." "Thereupon historical class differences which become purely differences of nature again ascend the stage" and "class rule is again affirmed."

Carlyle maintained that the industrial bourgeoisie not only belonged to the ranks of admirable heroes and geniuses, but were even their most important component part. In this way, Carlyle "theoretically" justified the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie with his reactionary genius theory.

Carlyle also viciously slandered the proletariat and the working people, saying outrageously, "Some of you are stupid and many are criminals---born slaves---who should obey, labor, suffer, and practice self-denial." He cried threateningly: "If you do not obey, are afraid of hard labor, and refuse to carry out orders, I will try to persuade you," "If this is of no avail, I will whip you; if all this is in vain, finally I will have you shot to death."

This is just as Marx and Engels sharply pointed out: "It may be seen from this that the 'new age' of the rule of the genius differs from the bygone age mainly in that the whip considers itself a genius." "Here we see how in his righteous indignation to save the world the genius who loves to air his lofty views wantonly maintains and even intensifies all the ugly evil of the bourgeoisie." This fully exposes the class essence of the genius theory promoted by Carlyle.

With the development of capitalism toward the stage of imperialism, the political rule of the bourgeoisie became more reactionary than ever. In consonance with this, the genius theory developed into the "superman" philosophy toward the end of the 19th century in defense of the dictatorship of the monopoly bourgeoisie. Friedrich Nietzsche was the originator and fanatical advocate of the "superman" philosophy.

Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900), a German bourgeois idealist reactionary philosopher of the 19th century, advocated "the will to power" and the "superman" philosophy and openly defended the exploitative and aggressive acts of the monopoly bourgeoisie. He was extremely hostile to

the popular masses. He said, "Mankind is merely material for experiment, a large pile of surplus rejects, a ruin."

Nietzsche trumpeted a kind of "superman" who stood "beyond good and evil" and who trampled on the morality of the majority of people. He said, "A full, massive, magnificent, and perfect man is better than countless imperfect, faulty men." He cried loudly: "It is necessary for men of the higher classes to declare war on the masses!" Against revolutionary mass movements, he openly demanded "adoption of retaliatory measures" and declared that "life itself is essentially domination, harming, and conquest of dissenters and weaklings." This was completely a hymn to the bloody rule of imperialism. His reactionary philosophy became a herald of fascism.

Hitler, the German Fascist chieftain, was a fanatical advocate of the "superman" philosophy. He said preposterously that "All progress of mankind and all cultures are not produced by the common majority, but depend entirely on individual ability and strength." He also said, "Most people in the world cannot recognize genius by itself, but can only see the outward appearance and form of genius in inventions, discoveries, architecture, painting, etc. Even in these forms they will still take a long time in understanding it." He declared, "It is imperative to place men with brains above the masses, and make the masses take their orders from the men with brains." He rabidly cried: Stupid people who were born "without reason" "must submit to the strong men to the end!" The "superman" philosophy was the reactionary theoretical basis of Hitler's fascist rule.

In the old China of semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, dictator and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek also advocated the "superman" philosophy as justification for his establishment of a feudal, fascist dictatorship. He said preposterously of the "sages and heroes" of history: "Their thoughts and acts are standards of right or wrong and good or evil of society, and so we should emulate the sages and worship the heroes."

He went further to fabricate a "philosophy of persevering effort" that called for emulation of sages and worship of heroes. He said, "The origin of knowledge is in the essential nature of mankind and need not be sought elsewhere." He also said, "On the basis of our nature, let us develop our intuitive knowledge and inborn ability, make an effort resolutely, and advance without looking back," and "Either succeed or perish."

This is entirely a fascist obscurantist philosophy. He also cried madly People who are "without knowledge or apprehension" must absolutely obey those "with early knowledge and apprehension and great ability and wisdom." "You need not talk or think about anything. All you need do is follow me blindly. In a word, he wanted people to submit meekly to his fascist dictatorial rule.

(3)

It can be seen clearly from the simple material of some of the history of philosophy quoted above that the genius theory advocated by representatives of all reactionary classes of history essentially has several features in common:

(1) The genius theory is idealist transcendentalism. Advocates of the genius theory deny that man's knowledge and ability come from social practice. Invariably they maintain, in one form or another, such idealist transcendentalism as "foreknowledge and prescience," "inborn knowledge," and "ability without learning."

(2) The genius theory is an idealist interpretation of history which holds that history is made by heroes. Advocates of the genius theory deny that the popular masses are the makers of history. They hold that social development and cultural creations are attributable to a minority of "geniuses" and "supermen," while the broad masses of people are spoken of disparagingly as "lowly ignoramuses" and "the rabble" "with neither knowledge nor apprehension." They deny that the genesis of heroes is determined by particular historical conditions and regulated by objective laws, but maintain that it is determined by some supernatural force. They say that "an imperial sovereign will necessarily rise every five hundred years" and that "only the wise men at the top and the fools at the bottom do not change." This is fatalism and the theory of accident. In fact they nakedly advocate mysticism.

(3) The genius theory is an obscurantist philosophy of the exploiting classes. Advocates of the genius theory not only hold that the broad masses of people are born stupid and ignorant, but maintain that they cannot and need not have knowledge. All they need do is honestly submit to the "leadership" and "guidance" of a minority of geniuses. That is why "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." In other words, the popular masses must not be allowed to have knowledge, but they can only be allowed to "follow blindly" and "obey to the end" a minority of the exalted and noble.

(4) The genius theory is the spiritual pillar that holds up the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes. Advocates of the genius theory sum up class differences as inborn or natural differences and class exploitation and class oppression as the eternal laws of nature, and sanctify the rule of the reactionary classes. From the genius theory it is possible to derive directly the counter-revolutionary logic that exploitation and oppression is justified but revolution is a crime. It is possible to prove directly the nobility of the blood of the reactionary ruling class, so that the rule should be perpetuated forever. This is the class substance of the genius theory and the reactionary social role it plays.

On these essential points the genius theory trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is completely the same as that advocated by representatives of all reactionary classes of history.

Their genius theory is also idealist transcendentalism. They have energetically extolled "foreknowledge and fore-apprehension," "inborn talent," etc. Is that not transcendentalism?

Their genius theory is also the idealist interpretation of histo that credits heroes with the making of history. They say preposterously that their thoughts are as different from those of the working people as "Heaven is from earth." Their brains are "particularly active" and their words are "the truth," while the working people are merely the common peop whose minds are wholly occupied with "congratulations on making fortune," "incoming of money and treasures," "wives and children," and "cooking oil, table salt, sauce, vinegar, firewood." They also claim that those with "foreknowledge and fore-apprehension" and "the sages and heroes" are "the soul of our national existence" and "great masters who lead historical movements," and that "with such men, our nation will prosper, but without such men, our nation will decline and go out of existence." Is that not an utterly reactionary idealist interpretation of history? They complete deny objective historical conditions and social practice, but advocate fatalism and the accident theory, saying preposterously that a genius come to the world only once every several hundred years and to China only once every several thousand years. Is that not mysticism?

Their genius theory is also the obscurantist philosophy of the exploiting classes. They falsely criticize the worker-peasant masses for being unable to tell fish-eyes from pearls or to see culture and light. They claim preposterously that the thoughts of geniuses are beyond the comprehension of the masses, that they are fit only to be the "docile tools of the genius and can only blindly carry out his "directives." The job of the peasants is to till the land and that of the workers is to do their wor well. As for the important affairs of state, that should entirely be directed by a gang of so-called geniuses. Is that not one hundred percent obscurantist philosophy?

Their genius theory is entirely for the service of their counter-revolutionary political ends. It is their counter-revolutionary theoretica program. With it, they freely distort the magnificent image of the leader of the proletariat, madly oppose our great leader Chairman Mao, and vainly try to divide our Party. With the genius theory they frenziedly attack Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, in a vain effort to rewrite th theoretical basis of the guiding thought of our Party, radically change the Party's basic line and policy for the entire historical phase of socialism, and change the nature of the Party. Using the genius theory, they proclai themselves to be "geniuses" and "super-geniuses," and vigorously establish their own "absolute authority."

In a word, the purpose of their advocacy of the genius theory is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship, restore capitalism, and establish a feudal, fascist dictatorship, so that China may be a colony of imperialism and social imperialism. That is the counter-revolutionary political objec of their advocacy of the genius theory.

Of course, since swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are represen tives of the bourgeoisie who have infiltrated the Communist Party, they mus have their own special means of advocating the genius theory under the

condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As Lenin pointed out: "The victory of Marxism in the theoretical sphere has compelled its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. That is the way of historical dialectics." Holding a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type try to pass the reactionary genius theory off as Marxism-Leninism, so as to deceive the masses. But no vermin who run counter to the law of historical development and to the wishes of the great majority of the masses of people will come to a good end. That is a truth. Past history has already demonstrated this truth. Future history will continue to bear it out.

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RE-EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

Earnestly Re-Educate the Teachers Well

by

Culture and Education Group, Dairen Steel Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1972)

Since the Party committee of Dairen Steel Mill took up the respo sibility of leading four primary and middle schools in compliance with an order of a superior leadership organization, it has been following Chairma Mao's teaching "We advocate that intellectual elements go among the masses to the factories and to the countryside." It attaches great importance t the re-education of teachers and incessantly raises their ideological and political consciousness and their professional standard. This has pushed educational revolution into development in depth. It adopts the followin three measures in organizing teachers to receive re-education in factories

--First, periodical visits to factories--holding of educational revolution study classes in workshops during holidays and staying in factories for half a day during ordinary times.

--Second, visits to factories by turns with each visit lasting three months.

--Third, visits to factories as the content of education requires.

But are the teachers to grasp manual labor only or to grasp their ideological remolding after their arriving at factories? At first, some members of the Party committee of the mill paid attention only to the form but neglected the latter. Upon seeing the teachers with drops of sweat on their faces and grease on their hands after they began work in the factorie these members, thinking that this was enough, slackened their ideological and political work on the teachers and, for a period of time, developed a tendency to regard "passing the manual labor test" as a substitute for the remolding of world outlook.

Upon discovering this, leading comrades of the Party committee of the mill organized members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the re-education of intellectual elements and to condemn the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of undermining the work of re-education. Everybody realized that the question of whether to grasp manual labor alone or to mak the grasping of ideological reform the principal task was an important ques tion of the struggle between the two lines. The only way to cultivate and train an army of proletarian teachers was to closely combine participation in manual labor with ideological reform, pay special attention to helping t teachers change their old ideas and raise their consciousness in class stru gle and line struggle. From then on the Party committee of the mill and

basic-level Party organizations voluntarily began to consider the work of re-education of teachers as their routine work and effectively strengthened their leadership over this work.

1. Three-in-one leadership squads consisting of members of Party general branches of workshops, members of Party branches of schools and representatives of workers are organized to take charge of the work of re-educating the teachers under the direct leadership of the Party committee of the mill. The three-in-one leadership squads regularly lead teachers to read and learn seriously with reference to the teachers' ideological reality, organize the teachers to discuss the "three histories" in a planned manner and to take part in the repudiation of revisionism, rectification and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They consider class education and line education the principal subjects in the re-education of teachers. This effectively raises the teachers' consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuation of revolution.

There was a woman teacher who had once been a beggar together with her mother in the old society. But as she slackened her ideological remolding and became poisoned by the revisionist line, she could not concentrate on educational work. Upon discovering this, the three-in-one leadership squad organized old workers to recall her bitter family history in the old society together with her, energetically repudiated such revisionist preposterous theories as "go to school to become bureaucrats," "it does not pay to teach," etc., together with her with reference to the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of attempting to restore capitalism, and helped her to raise her consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

From then on she voluntarily combined her work well with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, did her work seriously with a sense of responsibility, strove to teach well and patiently performed ideological work on her students. She visited a backward student's family and held heart-to-heart talks with him for a total of 60-odd times in order to help him. Finally this student made considerable progress and joined a Red Guard organization.

2. The masses of workers are mobilized extensively to engage in the work of re-educating the teachers, in which strict requirements are imposed upon the teachers but warm concern is also shown for them. By adopting the method of linking schools and workshops, teachers at factories not only do manual work together with the workers but also study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books together with them, take part in the repudiation of revisionism and mass criticism and repudiation with them, mutually exchange with them knowledge concerning the combination of theory with practice and the voluntary remolding of world outlook.

The teachers make weekly summaries concerning what they have learned from re-education and the workers use the viewpoint of one dividing into two to criticize the teachers and make proposals to them. This further strengthens the teachers' confidence in the continuation of revolution and continuous progress as well as raises their consciousness in receiving re-education.

At first one of the teachers thought that receiving re-education meant "sweating together with the workers and honestly working with them." During a period of time, he paid attention only to imitating the actions o the workers but neglected ideological remolding. Upon discovering this, workers in his team promptly did ideological work on him, helped him at meetings and held more than 20 heart-to-heart talks with him. This elevated the teacher's understanding and corrected his attitude. He said with deep feeling: "Master workers taught me what to learn from the worki class. I must not pay only lip service to re-education; instead, I must humbly receive re-education before I can transform myself into an intellec- tual element welcomed by the working class." From then on he actively took part in various political activities of the masses of workers in the worksh and voluntarily asked to be sent to work under difficult conditions to temp himself. As a result, he was warmly welcomed by the masses of workers.

3. Effective measures are adopted to promote the improvement of the professional standard of the teachers. The Party committee of the mil organizes the broad masses of teachers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The relation between redness and expertise and between politics and professional work is a unity of opposites." It energetically repudiat preposterous theories advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as politics can overrule other things, etc., and ceaselessly raises their professional standard as it leads them in striving to remold their world outlook.

First of all, educational revolution investigation groups consist ing of workers, teachers and leading members of schools are organized to solicit the views of the workers and past graduates on the schools' imple- mentation of Chairman Mao's guideline for education and methods for the improvement of teaching. Then the teachers and workers develop revolutiona mass criticism and repudiation together and uncover the interference in educational revolution by "Left" and Right opportunist lines. Mass criticism and repudiation enables the broad masses of teachers to different more clearly between Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line of educati and the revisionist line of education of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to confirm their determination and faith in making educational revolution well On the basis of having raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, the broad masses of teachers have compiled a batch of supple mentary teaching materials closely linked with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements.

Next, fixed lesson preparation points are set up in related works In the meantime, temporary lesson preparation points are also set up in un- related workshops according to the requirements of teaching. Workers with practical experience are selected to serve as assistants at lesson prepara- tion points. They enrich the teachers' knowledge and raised their pro- fessional standard by speaking to them about their experience and teaching them in practice.

When a teacher lectured about the two leaps of knowledge he proceeded from theory to theory and the students could not understand him. Later the

worker assistants helped him to prepare his lessons and to lecture in combination with the practice in the mill. Then he used as teaching material the advanced deeds of the workers of the Steel Wire Shop who followed Chairman Mao's teaching, practiced self-reliance, practiced repeatedly and turned out an oil used in drawing steel wires. In this way he not only enabled the students to understand the materialist theory of reflection but also received a profound education in line struggle themselves. The teacher and students took the initiative to go deep into the Steel Wire Shop to conduct investigation and study and compiled vivid investigation reports.

The Party committee of the mill also organizes the teachers and worker teachers of the Workers Spare-Time University to develop mutual help and mutual study activities, to study Chairman Mao's educational thoughts together and exchange experience in teaching. They encourage the teachers to take students to workshops to attend open study lessons and mobilize the workers in the workshops to take part in lesson preparation, attend lessons and evaluate them. At one time more than 200 workers attended and evaluated a public study lesson in a workshop. They made many useful proposals which were of great help in improving the work of teaching.

As a result of the mill Party committee's perseverance in using line struggle as the key policy and its educating and helping teachers who had come to the mill, the ideological and political consciousness of the teachers as well as their professional standard are raised ceaselessly. The broad masses of teachers become vigorous and enthusiastic; they actively take part in educational revolution.

There were only 27 teachers in Chinsan Primary School which was under the control of this mill, but they used the working class as their example and boldly assumed the responsibility of teaching 26 classes. Furthermore, they brought about continuous achievements in educational revolution and teaching work.

The Party committee of the mill is prepared to continue to sum up its experience in the work of re-educating the teachers, further consolidate the achievements in the work of re-education and push educational revolution into penetrating development into the realm of teaching.

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RURAL COMMERCE

One of the Important Tasks for Rural Commercial Departments

by

Shang Yeh-wen (尚业文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1972)

Party committees at various levels have strengthened their leadership over subsidiary production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, the Party's rural economic policies for the present stage are further implemented, the guideline of "With food grains as the foundation, develop production in an all-round manner" goes deeper into the minds of the people, and the initiative of the broad masses of commune members for the development of subsidiary production is increased. In the meantime, rural subsidiary production is greatly developed.

Rural commercial departments are a bridge which link production with consumption. One of the important conditions for the normal development of subsidiary production is to help the communes and production brigade to find out the correct direction for the development of subsidiary production through rural commercial departments according to the needs of the state and market, point the ways out to them and do propaganda and organization work well. For the rural commercial departments, this is not only an important task in supporting production but also an important way for the expansion of purchases and sales. Consequently it is an important task for rural commercial departments to serve as a good staff officer for the Party committees of the hsien and communes and to organize subsidiary production well.

At present some of the comrades still harbor certain incorrect views toward the question of organizing subsidiary production.

Some of the comrades think: A bigger or smaller subsidiary production is not going to affect the general situation. This is an indication of lack of understanding of the significance of subsidiary production.

The guideline of "With food grains as the foundation, develop production in an all-round manner," which reflects the objective law of planned and proportional development of socialist rural economy, is a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the realm of agricultural production. Subsidiary production is an important component part of agricultural economy. In China, we have a long history in the combination of agricultural production with subsidiary production and our masses of peasants are accustomed to and well experienced in subsidiary production. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and food grain is the foundation of the foundation. The situation of food grain production has an important bearing on industrial production, agricultural production and the livelihood of the people in urban as well as rural areas.

In the meantime, we should be able to see that large amounts of capital are required to speed up the realization of agricultural mechanization and capital construction of farmland and that a considerable proportion of this capital is provided by subsidiary production. With the entire country as a whole, the output value of rural subsidiary production is about one-third that of the aggregate agricultural and subsidiary production. Good subsidiary production management can help to increase the accumulation of capital, promote the development of agricultural production and improve the livelihood of the commune members.

We should also be able to see that about 70 percent of our country's raw materials for light industries are agricultural, subsidiary, and native and special products. Furthermore, a considerable percentage of export commodities are subsidiary products. Many of our exported traditional native and special products enjoy a high reputation in the international market.

Thus it is obvious that active development of subsidiary production is a task which has an important bearing on the accumulation of capital for agriculture in production, on the expansion of agricultural reproduction, on the consolidation and strengthening of the collective economy, on the supply of raw materials for the industries, on the increase of social wealth, on satisfying the needs of the people in urban and rural areas, as well as on the expansion of exports and on support for world revolution. The idea that a bigger or smaller subsidiary production is not going to affect the general situation is obviously wrong.

Some of the comrades know that in the course of organizing subsidiary production, there are cadres in communes and production brigades who say: "It is difficult to grasp two fish in one hand," "When two kinds of production are grasped simultaneously, one is bound to go wrong," and it is a good thing to develop production but it is difficult to grasp agricultural and subsidiary production simultaneously. Thus these comrades feel that it is difficult to solve this problem. But this is only a metaphysical viewpoint.

When we are to develop agricultural and subsidiary production simultaneously, there will indeed be some contradictions concerning manpower, land, means for agricultural production, etc. If we fail to look at the internal relations of agricultural economy correctly or to make proper arrangements, we may end up in grasping one but neglecting another. In the meantime, we should be able to see that there is another side to the relationship between agricultural production and subsidiary production in which they mutually depend on each other and mutually promote each other.

Being live material production, agricultural production has a strong seasonal nature. Its production cycle is relatively long and the difference between the period of production and the period of labor is most conspicuous. During the production cycle from sowing to harvesting, the process of natural growth of various crops is continuous, but farmers only need to work in the fields during several important periods of time. That is to say: the period of agricultural production does not coincide with the period of labor--the latter is only a fraction of the former.

The seasonal nature of agricultural production makes farmers in the fields sometimes busy and sometimes free and the rate of utilization of the means of production (such as cattle and agricultural implements) sometimes high and sometimes low. As Marx pointed out: "Here we can see how the difference between the period of production and the period of labor (the latter is only a fraction of the former) becomes a natural basis for the combination of agriculture and subsidiary production." (Das Kapital, Vol. II, p. 252) In the meantime, we should also be able to see that there is another period in agricultural production known as the slack winter season, which is even more suitable for subsidiary production.

Thus it is obvious that to make full use of the labor force and other means of agricultural production, we can and must correctly handle the contradiction between agricultural production and subsidiary production as well as vigorously organize subsidiary production and develop diversified operations as we develop agricultural production.

Under the socialist system today, our agricultural collectivizatio and planned control of production grasp and make better use of the objective laws of agricultural production for us as well as opened a broad way for us to realize the combination of agricultural production with subsidiary production. As long as we fully mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members, "march in depth and breadth toward production," organize labor appropriately, and rationally utilize land, means of agricultural production and resources for subsidiary production rationally, so that manpower, land and material resources are fully exploited and agriculture becomes the principal factor while subsidiary production supports agricultural production, we shall be able not only to overcome the contradiction between agricultural production and subsidiary production but also to make the two mutually promote each other to achieve all-round development.

There are also comrades who fear that "if we fail to manage subsidiary production well, we may end up promoting the development of capitali forces." But this is a reflection of the failure to understand the policy for subsidiary production.

Would the development of subsidiary production promote the develop ment of capitalist forces? This is decided by the thought which we use as our guideline, the direction which we persevere in and the line which we carry out. Judging from the experience in the development of subsidiary production in some areas, subsidiary production is what the state encourages and should be actively developed when its plans proceed from the overall interest and serve the needs of state plans, its production management insists on considering the collective as the principal factor, adapts operations to local conditions and utilizes local materials, its sale of products proceeds from the support of agriculture, the industries, the citie and export, and its distribution of income follows the principle of unified distribution of agricultural income and subsidiary production income and is favorable for the development of collective economy and the mobilization of the initiative of the masses of commune members.

We should encourage the commune members to engage in some of the family subsidiary productions actively under the condition of guaranteeing the development of the collective economy and its absolute predominance so long as such family subsidiary production does not affect collective production, does not bring about the abandonment of agriculture in favor of business, and does not destroy the national resources.

The realm of subsidiary production has always been an important position in class struggle and line struggle in rural areas, which, if socialism does not occupy, capitalism is bound to do so. As long as we manage our affairs resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, guideline, and policies, resolutely follow the socialist road, and resolutely rely upon the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, we shall be able to develop subsidiary production with greater and faster results.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialism liberates not only the laborers and means of production from the old society but also the great world of nature which the old society could not make use of." Our country is vast and rich in resources including those which could be used for subsidiary production. Mountain areas are especially suitable for the development of subsidiary production because the potential there is very great. Rural commercial departments must take full advantage of these favorable conditions and take it upon themselves to do this important task of organizing subsidiary production.

To organize subsidiary production well, we must conduct line education penetratingly and continue to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, who sometimes approached us from the Right spreading such ideas as "emphasizing money and neglecting food grains" and "individual engagement in subsidiary production" and sometimes from the "Left," encouraging us to "engage in agriculture only" and using the pretext of "chopping off the tail of private ownership" to oppose subsidiary production in an attempt to undermine the all-round development of agriculture along the socialist road.

It is only through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation that we can raise the consciousness of the broad masses of workers in rural commercial departments in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seriously carry out the great guideline of "developing economy and guaranteeing supply," overcome the idea of "nothing can be done," develop subjective initiative, do purchase and sales work well, and promote the development of subsidiary production.

To organize subsidiary production well, we must correctly implement the Party's rural economic policies for the present stage. The Party's various economic policies are a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. These policies proceed from the general situation and correctly combine the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The only way to develop the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members is to implement the Party's policies correctly. When we depart from the Party's policies, we shall be able neither to implement

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line nor to develop subsidiary production. Consequently we must seriously implement the state's policies for subsidiary production, persevere in the solemnity of the policy, correct the tendencies of going one's own way or altering the Party's policies at random, and guarantee the thorough implementation of the guideline of "With food grain as the foundation, develop production in an all-round manner."

To organize subsidiary production well, we must help the communes and production brigades to formulate plans. We must go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, help the communes and production brigades to formulate plans together with related departments according to local conditions of manpower and other natural resources and with regard to the needs of the state. We must also make rational arrangements according to local conditions for agricultural production, animal husbandry, subsidiary production, fishing and the production of food grains, cotton, edible oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous produces. We must set up necessary bases for certain key subsidiary productions. As we organize subsidiary production, we must combine the development of principal subsidiary productions with that of general subsidiary productions, combine the development of subsidiary productions that bring about benefits slowly with that of subsidiary productions that bring about benefits quickly, and combine the cultivation of resources with the utilization of resources. We must also help the communes and production brigades to solve problems of seedling supply and teaching of technical know-how.

To organize subsidiary production well, we must do a good job in the purchase and sale of subsidiary products. Roughly two-fifths of the total volume of trade handled by rural commercial departments involve subsidiary products, most of which are marketable goods. To a great extent, guidance and planning for such products have to be realized through purchase and sale activities. To do a good job in purchase and sales work, commercial departments must conclude contracts with the communes and production brigades, combine the needs of the state with production in communes and production brigades, eliminate blindness and strengthen planning. They must adopt various ways to facilitate selling by the masses. They must also actively develop the exchange of goods between urban and rural areas and among districts, open up channels and expand sales.

Organization of subsidiary production and the purchase of its products is a highly technical work. One of the important tasks for doing a good job in organizing subsidiary production and in purchasing products is to grasp the necessary professional skill and knowledge about the goods. In some localities, they one-sidedly repudiated "technique first" without correctly understanding the relation between politics and technique. As a result, a situation has emerged in which "the leadership fails to grasp techniques, old workers fail to teach techniques and new workers fail to learn techniques." This should be corrected realistically.

Chairman Mao taught us: Politics is the commander and soul, "the unity of politics and economy and the unity of politics and technique are unquestionable; this is true every year and forever." Without the necessary professional know-how and without proficient techniques, we shall be able neither to give technical guidance to subsidiary production, nor to determine the price according to quality in the process of purchase, nor to implement the economic policies of the Party and the state. Workers in rural commercial departments must persevere in putting proletarian politics in command, and learn to grasp techniques to serve the people better.

The key to organizing subsidiary production well lies in the leadership. Leading comrades of rural commercial departments at various levels must consider the organization of rural subsidiary production as a routine job under the centralized leadership of the local Party committee, conduct penetrating investigation and study, sum up and popularize advanced experience, strengthen the forces for organizing subsidiary production, set up purchasing networks and points rationally, employ sufficient purchase personnel, make proper arrangements for transport, processing and supply work, improve management and control, and overcome the weak links in work.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of Party organizations at various levels and with the broad masses of commune members and commercial workers exerting joint efforts, rural subsidiary production will certainly achieve even greater development and make new contributions to socialist construction.

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RURAL COMMUNE SECRETARY

East China Commune Party Secretary Works Alongside Fishermen

(NCNA-English Nanking, July 21, 1972)

yin chun-ho, party committee secretary of the haiyang fishing commune in east china's kiangsu province, is widely praised for participating in regular fishing operations.

he has done so for more than a decade, maintaining the fine qualities of the labouring people in line with chairman mao's teaching "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers".

one day yin chun-ho and fishermen were on their way to the fishing grounds when a fresh gale sprang up. but the fishermen's experience was that fish converge in stormy weather. after taking all safety measures, yin chun-ho and the fishermen decided to fish in the teeth of the gale. the waves tossed the boats like corks, but the crew kept to their posts. working 18 hours at a stretch, they returned with a catch of 40 tons of hair-tail.

on another occasion, yin chun-ho sailed to the lussu fishing ground. no sooner had they cast their net than the sinker was dragged down. they immediately hauled the net, only to see a darkish monster bigger than the boat itself. some one suggested cutting the net free lest the boat would capsize. yin chun-ho and others disagreed, thinking that they must have caught a big fish. after a short discussion, they hauled the net higher and saw a big shark in it. they first fastened the shark's jaws with a cord and then tied its body with thick ropes. they had to cut the four-ton shark up into several pieces before they could get it on board.

yin chun-ho works hard and persists in educating the fishermen in mao tsetung thought. they were sailing toward the fishing grounds south of tachen island some days before the spring festival of 1971. suddenly cold wind blew up and high waves lashed the fishing vessels. when they arrived at the town of haimen in chekiang province they went to see a memorial hall showing how men of the people's liberation army had fought valiantly in liberating yichiangshan island from kuomintang reactionary rule in 1955. the fishermen were greatly encouraged. pointing to the sea, yin chun-ho said: "the vast sea belonged to the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. we toiled all year round, but still couldn't feed ourselves. we are now masters of the sea, thanks to the leadership of chairman mao and the sacrifices of our revolutionary forefathers. we must carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and make greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction." imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm, they set sail for the fishing grounds the following day and caught much more fish than in previous years.

a pair of the commune's vessels caught as much hair-tail in one month of last winter as for the whole winter fishing of 1970. yin chun-ho urged everybody to remain modest and work still

harder. they improved their fishing gear and the fishing commune got 40 per cent more in the winter fishing season than the corresponding period of the previous year.

yin chun-ho has persisted in making investigations and studying and learns modestly from the masses so as to gain the initiative in production. he has made surveys on the depth and deposits on the sea bottom while fishing, no matter what the weather. he checks the data against the marine charts. he kept detailed records on the time, placing, wind force and depth of every net so as to fish shoals well.

two fishing boats did very well in spring last year. yin chun-ho immediately went to study their experience. he found that the fishermen there improved the weave of the nets and raised the output by nearly 30 per cent. yin chun-ho was inspired by their creativeness and promptly spread the information.

WATER CONSERVANCY

North China Hsien Builds Water Conservancy Works Against Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 21, 1972)

hsiyang county in north china has completed 810 small water conservancy projects in the past few months and 166 others are under construction to deal with the drought of this year, perhaps the longest since liberation. the county added over 300 hectares of irrigated farmland, thanks to concerted efforts by cadres and commune members.

chen yung-kuei, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and secretary of the hsiyang county party committee, and other leading members went to communes and production brigades to make investigation and worked with the masses early this spring when the drought began. they found that some cadres did not give serious attention to the possible drought, thinking that there was abundant snowfall last winter and the spring-planted crops were doing well. the county party committee called a meeting of commune and brigade cadres and urged them to build water conservancy works to make preparations against the drought. over 300 cadres of the county party committee and revolutionary committee worked with the peasants in the battle.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the tachai people's commune, where the national agricultural pace-setter tachai production brigade is situated, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they worked hard several days and nights to water 400 hectares and transplanted millet and kaoliang on 107 hectares. at the same time they began sinking wells, digging canals and building pumping stations.

a production brigade of the tungyehtou people's commune has abundant underground water resources. it attempted to sink a well near the village in the spring of 1966 when there was a drought. later on work was stopped because downpour overcame the drought. learning a lesson from this event, the commune party committee worked out a programme for water conservancy projects in the whole commune. it organized more than 1,000 people to build reservoirs, sink wells and dig ponds while making full use of the existing irrigation facilities.

the mountainous taopakou commune, where natural conditions are poor, has reclaimed much cropland from river banks. it has dug 85 ponds, sunk 13 wells and built three dams to lead in water since this spring. it has dug ditches totalling 1,600 metres, which irrigate half of the commune's farmland.

RURAL POWER STATIONS

Small Northwest China Power Stations Help Farming

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 21, 1972)

small hydro-electric power stations have helped improve farming and rural conditions in general in the wutu administrative region of kansu province, northwest china.

more than 190 small power stations have been built, drawing on the region's mountain water. they have a total capacity of over 6,800 kilowatts.

these power stations have increased the irrigated acreage by more than 11,000 hectares over the past few years. they also supply power for large numbers of farm and side-line produce processing machines. this means a great saving of manpower.

many rural people's communes and production brigades have been able to set up radio rediffusion systems to increase political and cultural life. electric lights have replaced oil lamps in every home in many places.

inspired by the communist party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results", the people built a number of small hydro-electric power stations starting in 1958 by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes. but this work was retarded by interference and sabotage from liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who pushed a revisionist line.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels organized the masses during the cultural revolution to criticize this line. good mass experience in building small hydro-electric power stations was summed up and popularized. the peasants in the maying commune in wenhsien county, which is along the chunglu river, completed two small stations in three months. between 1967 and 1971, the people in the county put up 77 small hydro-electric power stations with funds raised by the communes or production brigades.

the number of small stations added in the past few years is three times the total before the cultural revolution.

the region has based the building of small projects on chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. a people's commune in the tangchang county used a pump in a reverse way in place of a water turbine in putting up a 24-kilowatt power station. the farm machinery plants of wutu and chenghsien counties successfully trial-manufactured water turbines for small power stations with no more than 100 kilowatts.

in recent years, the region has trained as technicians 430 poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people who have settled in the countryside.

RAINFALL

Northern China Areas Affected by Dry Spell Report Rains

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

some areas in shansi, hopei and shensi provinces and peking and tientsin which were affected by a dry spell report the biggest rainfall this summer.

rain fell in northern shansi, northern and central hopei, northern shensi, western liaoning as well as peking and tientsin on july 19 and 20. the central observatory places the precipitation at 20 to 50 mm. peking and the paoting and tsangchou areas of hopei province had a rainfall of between 70 and 100 mm. in general, and it reached as much as 100 to 180 mm. in some places.

the rains ended or alleviated the dry spell. the peasants are stepping up the sowing of late autumn-harvested crops and intensifying field management of standing grain and cotton. where the rainfall was little, the peasants are making sustained efforts for a good autumn harvest.

anti-flood preparations are underway in the current rainy season. experience shows that excessive rain is liable in the wake of a long dry spell.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Aviation Delegation Arrives at Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 20, 1972)

a chinese government aviation delegation arrived here by the afghan ariana airlines yesterday evening for a friendly visit to afghanistan at the invitation of the royal afghan government. the delegation is led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of the civil aviation of china.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by abdul khaliq, vice-president of the afghan air authority and tourism, leading members of departments concerned of the afghan air authority and tourism, and a representative of the afghan foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between Governments of China and Arab Republic of Yemen Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the arab republic of yemen was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chinese premier chou en-lai and prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini of the arab republic of yemen on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were members of the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces; abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of agriculture; mohamed ghaid al aghbari, minister of health; brigadier mujaned abou shawareb, governor of hajja province; abdul aziz abdu al ghani, governor of the central bank; dr. abdul karim al eriani, head of the central planning board; saleh mohamed abas, secretary general for the council of ministers; ghalib ali gamil, under secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; abdul wahabu mahamoud, under secretary of the ministry of economy; ali abu al rejal,

under secretary of the ministry of public works; and colonel abdullah sabra, director of the prime minister's office of military affairs; as well as abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china.

present on the chinese side were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned cheng fei, chou chueh, wang ming-chun, lu kuei, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li and ma hsueh-kuei.

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, gave a farewell banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence.

present were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.

the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen hung side by side in the banquet hall which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini and premier chou en-lai spoke (full texts of their speeches released separately). their speeches were punctuated by warm applause. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the arab republic of yemen.

chinese and yemeni music was played at the banquet. prime minister al aini and other guests walked up to the band and congratulated it on its successful performance. once again the band struck up the strains of "under the revolutionary banner" of the arab republic of yemen.

present at the banquet were members of the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen; abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and diplomatic officials of the a.r.y. embassy in peking; and hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking.

attending the banquet were hsieh fu-min, chi fang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking

municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, chen hua-tang, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, tsao li-huai, tu yi-teh, yang li-kung, chen jen-hung, hsieh pei-yi, mao hung-hsiang, pan yu-hung, fang kao, yao hsiao-cheng, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chih, chang tzu-liang, ting chiao, wang yeh-chiu, ti fu-tsai, chai cheng-wen, lu kuei, lai ta-yuan, han hsu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh and kao chien-chung; and tan tung, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

present were also djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and a member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and members of the secretariat.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini's Speech at Farewell Banquet He Gives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, at the banquet he gave here this evening for premier chou en-lai and other chinese friends before leaving peking:

your excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

your excellency samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

your excellency mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council,

your excellencies the ministers, friends,

ladies and gentlemen,

please allow me to express my deep thanks for your presence at the humble banquet this evening. tomorrow we shall leave the beautiful and hospitable capital of your country, which has a long history of struggle, for continued visit to other parts of your vast country. we are in west asia and you in east asia, but grand mountains and wide plains of the asian continent link us up.

i take this opportunity to express, in my own name and in that of my accompanying delegation, our deepest thanks and highest appreciation to the friendly people and government of china, to your good self, to the leaders of your country and to the masses of peasants, workers, women and children of peking, for the warm welcome and extremely hospitable reception

accorded to us wherever we went, which show that your people have been inspired by the glorious revolutionary tradition of a splendid history and by the teachings of their great leader chairman mao and that the ancient friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples is being daily strengthened and consolidated. while we have brought you the friendly sentiments, regards and wishes of president of the republic council abdu rahman ben yahya al eriani and the yemeni people, we assure you with great pride that we shall take back to our people the sincere and cordial friendship which we have experienced during our visit in your country as well as our admiration for and appreciation of your remarkable achievements. yours is a fine country rich in successful experience, which testifies to the chinese people's talents for creation and discoveries and to the asian people's creative abilities.

my friend,

our people long for progress and a good life. after the revolution of september 26, 1962 overthrew the evil rule which cut off our country from the world, the friendship between our two peoples has developed through your sincere and selfless cooperation, which has yielded marked results. proceeding from this, as i said to you yesterday, the hodeida-sanaa highway not only links up hodeida and saana but also links up sanaa and peking.

starting from all this, we share common views and understanding on many international issues and on supporting the struggles of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. you support our national cause, above all the cause of the palestinian people fighting for the recovery of their rights and lost land from the hands of the imperialist backed zionists. i wish to express once again to the friendly people and government of china the thanks of the people and government of the arab republic of yemen and assure you once again that the government of the arab republic of yemen and the yemeni people who are loyal to their faithful friends will work with your people and government to maintain and strengthen this friendship and make it grow for ever. undoubtedly our present visit to your country will be an outstanding mark of such efforts.

my friend premier chou en-lai,

we have been most deeply impressed by the friendly atmosphere that prevails during our meetings and the words imbued with friendship that you have expressed both in your speeches and in the talks. i am very happy over all these. i am also very happy to have made the acquaintance of you, the vice-premier of the state council, the foreign minister and the other leaders of your country whom i have met. i would like to take this opportunity to renew our previous invitation for you to pay a visit to our country. the yemeni people are looking forward to your visit when they can express their admiration and love for the friendly chinese people. at the same time, i hope that in the near future the yemeni people will be able to receive a chinese government delegation and that the exchange of delegations between our two countries will continuously increase.

my friend,

i am most satisfied with the present visit which has opened new prospects for the cooperation between us. at the same time, we highly admire and appreciate your achievements in the industrial and other fields which we have seen and your artistic master-pieces, which, like the peking opera

"shachiapang" we saw the other night, illustrate the heroic struggle of your people and enable us to see heroic images of the chinese people's liberation army which, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, fought south of the yangtze river, and eloquently show that the fighting peoples will surely triumph. moreover we admire the great wall which we have visited. although in the past we heard and read about your achievements and the historical monuments of your great country, what we have seen and will see is much more and more impressive.

we sincerely thank you, congratulate you on all the achievements and successes you have scored and wish you greater progress, prosperity and victory. may the chinese, yemeni and arab friendship grow for ever exclamation may the fighting peoples win victories exclamation may the people of all countries enjoy peace and prosperity exclamation

i request you to join me in a toast

to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

to the friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples, and

to the health of the friends present here exclamation

thank you exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Farewell Banquet Given by Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier chou en-lai at the farewell banquet given here this evening by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen:

your excellency respected prime minister and minister for foreign affairs mohsin ahmed al aini,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

distinguished guests from the arab republic of yemen,

friends and comrades,

i wish to express deep thanks, on behalf of all the chinese comrades present, to his excellency prime minister al aini for the many warm and friendly words he has spoken at this farewell banquet.

in the past few days, his excellency prime minister al aini and the other distinguished yemeni guests and we had cordial and friendly meetings and held talks on questions of common interest, which are crowned with complete success. both sides expressed that they would make common efforts for the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and yemen and for the strengthening of the afro-asian people's united struggle against imperialism. we are glad to see that the arab peoples' struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty and against the superpowers' control and interference is forging ahead. we wish the arab peoples new and still greater victories on their road of advance.

just now his excellency the prime minister has spoken in praise of china's achievements and her aid to the arab republic of yemen. this is an encouragement to us. although the chinese people, led by our great leader chairman mao, have scored some successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and provided some scanty assistance to friendly afro-asian countries, there is still much work for us to do, the level of our economic development is not yet high and the aid we have provided to friendly countries is limited. we will continue to strive and work hard to gradually change this situation of our ability falling short of our wish in order to better fulfil our bounden internationalist duty. we have consistently held that aid is always mutual. we sincerely thank the government and people of yemen and all friendly countries and peoples of the world for their support and encouragement to us.

your excellency mr. prime minister and the other distinguished guests from yemen, when you are about to leave our capital, i request you to convey our regards to president abdu rahman al eriani and the militant friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people to the yemeni, palestinian and other arab peoples.

now i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the peoples of china and yemen and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the victory of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism,

to the victory of the afro-asian peoples' united struggle against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president al eriani,

to the health of his excellency prime minister al aini,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from yemen,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Visits Tachai Production Brigade in North China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 20, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading today visited the famous tachai production brigade of the tachai people's commune in hsiyang county, shansi province.

the tachai village was brimming over with joy today. as prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini and the other distinguished guests arrived in the company of yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee, they were greeted with the beating of drums and gongs, and firecrackers were set off. brigade members waved the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen and bouquets, sang and danced and played chinese traditional musical instruments to express a warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

the tachai production brigade has been hit by a severe drought, yet crops are growing luxuriantly in the terraced fields, thanks to the tenacious struggle put up by the brigade members. accompanied by chen yung-kuei, the prime minister and the other distinguished guests climbed up the "tiger-head" mountain and got a bird's eye view of the lush green terraces. chen yung-kuei told them how the tachai people worked hard and built these terraces on stone-strewn mountain slopes under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini praised the brigade for its spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. chen yung-kuei thanked the prime minister for his encouragement and said: "we still have a lot of work to do, and that requires further efforts."

the prime minister and the other distinguished guests were warmly applauded by brigade members working in the fields. the prime minister waved to them in acknowledgement.

the guests met with members of the "iron girls' team" that had made outstanding achievements in battling nature and building the terraced fields. the guests cordially shook hands with the girls and had photographs taken with them.

the distinguished guests also visited families of brigade members.

at noon, commune members entertained the guests with farm produce and fruit.

this afternoon the distinguished guests visited the shihping production brigade of a nearby commune, which is an advanced unit in hsiyang county in learning from the tachai production brigade. they were warmly welcomed by brigade cadres and members.

accompanying the guests on the visit were also chou chuen, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Embassy Holds Film Reception in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jul. 20, 1972)

a film reception was held here yesterday evening by sung en-fan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here. a chinese film on acupuncture anesthesia was screened.

present were mrs. ingrid leodolter, minister of health and environment; herbert prindur, department director of the health and environment ministry; maxcer wenzl, mueller-tyl erich and helmut umek, directors of other government departments; johannes bischko, president of the austrian acupuncture society; and other personages from the medical circles.

minister leodolter and other guests acclaimed acupuncture anesthesia as a new achievement of chinese medicine.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Embassy in Burma Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 21, 1972)

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in burma, held a film reception here yesterday evening for officials of the burmese foreign ministry and the diplomatic corps.

among those attending the reception were lieutenant colonel pyi soe, director of the united nations and economic department of the foreign ministry, and other burmese officials.

envoys from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and other countries were also present.

the chinese films "the white-haired girl", modern revolutionary ballet, and "china's 1971 spring export commodities fair" were shown and warmly welcomed at the reception.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Egypt for Sudan

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 20, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation led by chi ming-tao, leader, and liu cheng-yen, deputy leader, left here today for a friendly visit to the sudan at the conclusion of its week-long friendly visit to egypt.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by abdel ashry, president, azery el hark, secretary-general, of the egyptian basketball federation.

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present to farewell the visitors.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film To Ethiopian Sports Confederation

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 20, 1972)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen this evening presented on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission a chinese colour documentary film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the ethiopian sports confederation.

accepting the film, tequame worde tsadik, president of the ethiopian sports confederation, expressed the wish that the friendly relations between sportsmen of the two countries be further developed.

before the presenting ceremony, ambassador yu pei-wen gave a reception in honour of the ethiopian table tennis delegation which took part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and paid a friendly visit to china last november, and other friends from the ethiopian sports circles. the film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown at the reception.

the reception and film presentation ceremony proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Meets French National Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with eugene claudius-petit, vice-president of the french national assembly, and all members of the tourist group of members of the national assembly of france he is leading. they had a friendly conversation.

present was french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

also present were hsieh fu-min, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned hu shu-tu and cheng chih-ping.

French Guest Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

paul libaud, a personage from the sports circles of france, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

he was welcomed at the airport by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation, and chang chih-hua1, leading member of the chinese volleyball federation.

present were yutaka maeda, leader of the visiting japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation, and yasutaka matsudaira, captain of the japanese men's volleyball team.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation Honored At Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening to welcome the visiting italian table tennis delegation. after the ceremony, chinese and italian table tennis teams played their first friendship matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were wang meng, minister of the commission, and leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-

chuan, hsiang chien, hu shu-tung, kuo tung-chun, sung chung and wang fu-yung.

present were guglielmo sineri, leader of the delegation, and michelangelo jacobucci, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking.

prior to the ceremony, wang meng met with guglielmo sineri.

the national flags of china and italy were hung in the stadium which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and italy. there were streamers inscribed with: "a warm welcome to the italian table tennis delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and italy exclamation"

the players of china and italy filed into the arena amid warm applause. the band played the national anthems of china and italy. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs. then they had friendly matches in the men's and women's team events, men's singles and men's doubles.

the italian team fielded women players marcone-terzago marcella and marcone-terzago franzesca and men players bosi stefano, giontella roberto, macerata enrico, malesci stefano and pelizzola alberto. the chinese team fielded women players hu yu-lan and chiu pao-chin and men players tiao wen-yuan, liang ke-liang, ho tsu-pin, wang chia-lin and li chien. malesci stefano defeated ho tsu-pin 2:0 and macerata enrico defeated li chien 2:1. during the break, players of the two countries exchanged table tennis skills. their fine play and sportsmanship drew warm applause from the more than 18,000 spectators.

after the contest, minister wang meng, delegation leader guglielmo sineri and charge d'affaires a.i. michelangelo jacobucci walked into the arena and shook hands with the players of the two countries, and had photographs taken with them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese TU Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

a delegation of activists of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is sumio iguchi, deputy leader taizo sakata and secretary general noriyoshi nomura.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with

foreign countries chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and lin li-yun, and representatives of peking workers.

this evening, the guests were honoured at a banquet given by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, and chang shih-chung, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking workers.

the delegation had visited kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan before coming to peking.

Kozo Sasaki and Toshiaki Matsuzawa of Japan Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives, and toshiaki matsuzawa, member of the house of representatives, left peking for home by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, ching pu-chun, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching and shan ta-chi.

present were the joint friendship group of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations from four northeast japan prefectures and japanese friends in peking ichinei sugiyama and yoshizo yasuda.

Japanese Joint Friendship Group of National Congress for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the joint friendship group of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations from four northeast japan prefectures today left peking for shanghai and other parts of china before going home. washichi inose, general secretary of chofu branch, metropolitan tokyo, of the japanese socialist party, and tadasu kikuchi, secretary of the socialism research institute of japan, went with the group on the tour.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, chou yi-liang, ching pu-chun, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching and shan ta-chi, and representatives of peking workers and peasants.

Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Reception for Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Sun Ping-hua

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 20, 1972)

aiichiro fujiyama, dietman of the japanese liberal democratic party, gave a reception here today in warm welcome to hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, taking up his post here recently, and sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china now on a performance visit to japan.

present at the reception on invitation were masayoshi ohira, foreign minister, and takeo miki, state minister, yasuhiro nakasone, international trade and industry minister, of the tanaka cabinet.

other guests were: tomisaburo hashimoto, secretary general, zenko suzuki, chairman of the executive council, and yoshio sakurauchi, chairman of the policy affairs council, of the liberal democratic party, and zentaro kosaka, president of the national council for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations.

kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors, attended the reception on invitation.

so were tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party; ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party; other noted social figures hideji kawasaki, munenori akagi, shutaro matsuuro, ichitaro ide, chuji kuno, tokuma utsunomiya, seiichi tagawa, seiichi katsumata, susumu kobayashi, tadahisa matsudaira, ichiro watanabe, kazuo fushiki, yasuo suzukiri, kenzo nakajima, bon shiraishi, kinkazu saionji, masao shimizu, chojuro kawarazaki, shisue kawarazaki, norio shirato, ichizo kimura, kaheita okazaki, takaharu okubo, shunichi matsumoto, shigeharu matsumoto, ryozo konno, humio saito, yoshio nishida, and toshio oshikawa.

noted figures in the economic circles attending the the reception on invitation were kazutaka kikawada, yoshihiro inayama, heigo fujii, chujiro fujino, tatsuzo mizukami, wataru tajizu, ryuichi kawai, hiroki imazato, keiichi yamashita, kiyoshi nakatsukasa, keisei nagata, keizo saji, den kawakatsu, ryosuku minenaka, kenichiro ishii, sueyuki wakasugi, kenichiro komai, haruo suzuki, seiki tozaki, shizuo asada, yoshishige ashihara, etc.

present at the reception on invitation were hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

speaking first at the reception, aiichiro fujiyama said that messrs. hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua "have many old friends in japan and i hope that they would renew their friendship. i would like to introduce them to some new friends." he added: many people in the political and economic circles are here today and quite a number of friends have come from osaka and nagoya. "the gathering", he declared, "may help open the way for japan-china friendly relations. particularly,

foreign minister ohira is present at the reception today. it is an epoch-making event that a minister in office, even a foreign minister, attends the reception. i think that today will become the day when the relations between our two countries advance a step forward. in this respect, a new significance is added to the gathering." he continued, "the foreign minister has said that the foreign ministry will open the way for contacts with the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office so that when they hold talks on future problems, both sides do not have to go to paris or geneva. i am greatly inspired by these words. in short, the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations will come true in the immediate future, in the most immediate future, perhaps tomorrow or the day after. this is our hope."

fugiyama toasted to early intercourse between the japanese and chinese people on the basis of restoration of diplomatic relations.

in their speeches, hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua thanked mr. fugiyama for his hospitable reception.

hsiao hsiang-chien said, "the gathering together of so many friends here today and such an atmosphere indicate things very clearly. we are convinced that the matter will not remain in the scope of such an atmosphere but will certainly move forward. i myself, together with the entire staff of the tokyo liaison office, am willing to work side by side with all our friends for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations at an early date."

sun ping-hua noted, "here, i see our old friends once again and meet a number of new friends. the presence of so many friends mirrors the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the development of the current situation."

hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua toasted to the early normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries and friendship between their peoples.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

Japanese Organizations Give Cocktail Party to Welcome Trade Representatives from China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 20, 1972)

the japan liaison council of japan-china general trade and the japan association for the promotion of international trade jointly gave a cocktail party yesterday afternoon to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative, and hsu tsung-mao, representative, of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china who assumed their posts recently.

present at the party were kaheita okazaki, chairman, takaharu okubo, managing director, and shunichi matsumoto, director, of the japan liaison council of japan-china general trade; and teiji hagiwara, managing director,

ikuo minagawa and toshio oshikawa, standing directors, of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

among the over 700 public figures of various circles present at the party were yoshizane iwasa, wataru tajitsu, goro koyama, koji asai, shigeo nagano, yoshihiro inayama, ryoichi kawai, seiichi koshiro, jio okabayashi, norishige hasegawa, tokuji wakasa, keko kato, hajime mihara, yukiharu minami, aiichiro fujiyama, hideji kawasaki, seiichi tagawa, tokuma utsunomiya, chuji kuno, tomomi narita, hisao kuroda, tadashi yaoita, kanji kawasaki, yanosuke nakazaki, susumu kobayashi, ikko kasuga, tadashi kodaira, seimin miyazaki, shichiro hozumi, hajime miyoshi, kinkazu saionji, norio shirato, kunisuke iioka, tokumatsu sakamoto, masao tsukagoshi, shisushi yanagida, jisaku eguchi, takeo ito, takeyama otani, kihachiro kimura, chojuro kawarazaki and eiichi shukutani.

attending the party on invitation were wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; hao chung-shih, leader, chen kang and liu jang, deputy leaders, of the visiting chinese agricultural and peasant delegation; responsible members of the chinese freighter "yancheng" now anchoring at yokohama, and other staff members of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office.

kaheita okazaki and teiji hagiwara made addresses at the party. hagiwara said, "we are very glad to be here to welcome chief representative hsiao, representative hsu and others when the movement for japan-china friendship is surging forward unprecedentedly and the time is ripening for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations." he added, "the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has won popular support and approval. now it is not time to talk about specific procedures but it is time to make decision and put it in action." he added: "now japan-china friendship and trade have become an irresistible trend. we will make further efforts for their development."

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, proposed a toast.

then, hsiao hsiang-chien said in his speech: "since assuming office, prime minister tanaka has on many occasions made positive statements on the development of japan-china relations and expressed the intention of realizing the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations at an early date. this reflects the japanese people's desire for friendship and early restoration of diplomatic relations and merits welcome."

he said: "the old friends of the japanese economic circles have made big contributions to china-japan trade through their continuous efforts over the past years. many new friends joined effort recently. we wish to see such a daily developing prospect that the cause of china-japan friendship and trade may advance in big strides."

an atmosphere of enthusiasm and friendship prevailed throughout the party.

Friendly Matches between Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams and Peking Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams this evening had friendly matches with the peking men's and women's volleyball teams in the peking workers' indoor stadium to the warm applause of more than 15,000 spectators. the japanese teams played the chinese national teams on july 18.

watching the matches today were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife ching pu-chun, and leading members of organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, hsing jen-hsien and chang chih-huai.

watching the matches were also yutaka maeda, leader of the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation, and delegation members.

the peking workers' indoor stadium was permeated with friendly feelings between the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan. the excellent performance of the players of the two countries drew rounds of warm applause from the spectators.

the match between the women's teams took place first. capturing the title of world champion many times, the japanese women's volleyball team today put up a tight defence while applying flexible tactics and carried the first two sets 15:0 and 15:3. in the final set, the peking women's team strengthened defence and blockade, and organized attacks. both teams played an active game. the score was levelled on six occasions. the peking team lost the set 11:15 because it repeatedly missed services.

in the match between the men's teams, the japanese volleyballers beat their opponents 15:9, 15:10 and 15:6 by combining hard smashes with tight defensive net play. the peking team scored by drop shots and long drives. players of the two countries retrieved many seemingly impossible shots and were applauded for their bravery.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

First Kuwait Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

abdoul hameed abdoul-razzaq soud al-buaijan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Leading Member of China-Latin America Friendship Association Meets Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, today met with members of the visiting friendship group of the mexican association for friendship with people's china led by maria elena torres, executive member and secretary-general of the association, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present was guillermo corona munoz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy in peking.

attending were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wu fan-wu, yueh tai-heng, lin chen, chu kun, hsi chen-huan and kuo chih.

later, shen chien gave a banquet in honour of the mexican friends. attending the banquet were members of the chinese table tennis delegation led by chuang tse-tung, which had visited mexico not long ago.

the group arrived in china on july 6. before coming to peking, the mexican friends had toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and wuhsi.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in casablanca by air yesterday for a friendly visit to morocco at the invitation of the moroccan ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports, according to a report from rabat.

the delegation, led by pi wen-chuan and with li kuang and chang heng-an as deputy leaders, was met at the airport by medkouri, head of the sports department of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports; kettani, chairman, maach, acting chairman, and chraipi, vice-chairman, of the moroccan royal table tennis association, and representatives of table tennis players.

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

kettani gave a reception yesterday evening for the delegation.

the chinese table tennis delegation has just concluded a friendly visit to nigeria.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Cities in South Islands of New Zealand

(NCNA-English Auckland, Jul. 21, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation accompanied by alf harding, chairman, and k. wilkinson, honorable secretary, of the new zealand table tennis association (nztta), paid friendly visits to christchurch and dunedin, cities in the south islands of new zealand, on july 19 and 20.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by the people of the two cities near snow-capped mountains.

the chinese delegation arrived in christchurch, canterbury province, from wellington by plane on the morning of july 19. welcoming the delegation at the airport were allan mccallum, president of the canterbury branch of the nztta, gordon mcarthur, chairman of the christchurch branch of the new zealand-china society and local residents. holding streamers inscribed with slogans and the national flags of the two countries and singing chinese songs, the welcomers greeted and presented flowers to the members of the delegation.

a welcoming rally was held at the canterbury museum in the afternoon. nevil pickering, mayor of christchurch, and gordon mcarthur, chairman of the new zealand-china society, spoke at the rally and presented gifts to the chinese guests. the chinese delegation members visited exhibits about the life and culture of the maori people and an exhibition on china. the chinese and new zealand players played their third friendly match at the cowles stadium before some 1,000 spectators in the evening. the matches was televised all over new zealand.

at noon yesterday, the chinese delegation arrived in dunedin city, otago province. they were warmly welcomed by burrie dendull, chairman of the executive committee of the canterbury branch of the nztta, ion ballantyne, chairman of the dunedin branch of the new zealand-china society, local residents and patriotic overseas chinese. james barnes, mayor of dunedin, and mrs. barnes greeted the chinese guests at the hotel.

the chinese and new zealand players played their fourth and last friendly match at the student union building of otago university yesterday evening.

after the match, a reception in honour of the delegation was jointly given by the local branches of the nztta and the new zealand-china society.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

a three-member delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the democratic people's republic of korea led by ryang pung sok, a bureau director of the ministry of land and sea transport, arrived here by train today for a friendship visit to china.

it was greeted at the railway station by pai chun-ching, director of the water transport department of the ministry of communications.

Delegation of Korean Banks Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

a five-member delegation of the korean central bank and foreign trade bank with chi sin hyok, deputy managing director of the central bank, as leader and pai byong ho, a department head of the foreign trade bank, as deputy leader arrived in peking by air today on a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the people's bank and the bank of china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china and general manager of the bank of china; fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china; and hsieh shou-tien, deputy general manager of the bank of china.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

this evening, chiao pei-hsin gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. li jae pil attended. present at the banquet were yao chin, leading member of the ministry of finance, and leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of foreign trade, the people's bank of china and the bank of china, including wang pin, shang ming and hsieh shou-tien. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Praise Vietnamese Films Depicting Struggle Against US Aggressors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

vietnamese documentary and feature films are being shown in peking and other parts of china on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the signing of the geneva agreements on indo-china. they are the documentaries "we are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressors", "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion" and "the heroic con co island" and the feature film "a phuc".

chinese workers, peasants and soldiers speak highly of these films, which depict the heroism of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they praise the unity of the vietnamese brothers and their bravery and militancy as reflected in the films. they congratulate the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for blatantly trampling on the geneva agreements and committing crimes in viet nam and other parts of indo-china.

workers, peasants and soldiers say that so long as the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam and indo-china continues, the chinese people will resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples to fight to the end until they win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto's Children Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto's children benazir, mir murtaza, sanam-sema and shah nawaz arrived here by air today on a friendship visit to china on invitation.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen; secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung; and leading members of departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, wei chien-yeh and chen yen.

present were b. ali, charge d'affaires a.i. of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife, and anwar kemal, second secretary of the embassy.

CHINA AND POLAND

Peking Film Reception Marks National Liberation Day of Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

the china-poland friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a film reception here today to mark the 28th anniversary of the national liberation day of poland.

among the guests were polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the polish embassy in peking.

present were yang chun-mao, vice-president of the china-poland friendship association; ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; li ting-chuan, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry; and sun chan-kang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-poland friendship people's commune.

three polish documentary films were shown at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Youth Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 21, 1972)

the sudanese youth delegation with abdel ghaffar mohamed nur as leader and salih yagoub hamdan as deputy leader wound up a friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by air today.

the delegation left peking for a tour of southern china on july 9. it visited wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, nanking and shanghai.

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 20, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation arrived here this morning from cairo for a friendly visit to the sudan at the invitation of the sudanese ministry of youth, sports and social affairs.

the delegation, with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader, had just concluded a friendly visit to egypt.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were hassan ahmed yousif, undersecretary of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs; faisal hamad tewfik, deputy director of the ministry's sports department; colonel farouk buluk, chairman of the all-sudan basketball association; mohammed abbas, chairman of the basketball association of khartoum area; and sudanese basketball players.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative Addresses UNECOSOC Economic Committee

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 19, 1972)

the economic committee of unecosoc met here today to discuss the activities and reports of the united nations development programme (undp). chinese alternate representative pu ming pointed out in a speech at the meeting that the purpose of aid provided by the undp should be to help the recipient countries to develop their national economies by maintaining independence and through self-reliance, and the undp should heed the voice of the developing countries and make full allowance for their difficulties.

pu ming said, "within the u.n. system, the undp is a major organization providing the developing countries with multilateral aid. we are of the opinion that the purpose of aid, either bilateral or multilateral, should be to help the recipient countries, by maintaining independence and through self-reliance, to develop their national economies, to free themselves from foreign control, to consolidate national independence and to change the state of poverty and backwardness resulting from long years of colonial rule."

he stated, "since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have established relations of economic and technical cooperation with a number of friendly countries, providing them with aid within the scope of our capability."

referring to the principles of the chinese government in foreign aid, pu ming said, "china's loans to foreign countries have long been interest-free. if a recipient country finds itself in difficulty to repay a loan when it is due, the repayment period could be extended time and again. we never press the recipient countries for debt-servicing. however, china's economy is still comparatively backward at present and the material aid we can provide is very limited. we must work hard and strive to change gradually this situation in which our ability falls short of our wish."

pu ming pointed out, "we consider that in carrying out its work on multilateral aid, the undp should heed the voice of the developing countries and make full allowance for their difficulties. all the vital issues should be dealt with through consultation among the member states of this organization and other countries concerned on the principle of equality among all countries irrespective of their size."

he said, "in view of the special condition of the least developed among developing countries, we fully agree that special measures should be taken in this regard by providing them with aid on more favourable and softer terms."

pu ming also indicated that the chinese delegation was against the extending of aid, past and present by the undp and other united nations agencies to the south viet nam and lon nol puppet cliques, to the israeli zionists and south korean authorities.

Huang Hua Writes to UN Secretary General, Co-Sponsoring 13-Nation Request

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 20, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter to u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim yesterday, expressing the chinese delegation's support for the request of algeria and 12 other countries for the inclusion of the item entitled "creation of favorable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" as an urgent subject on the agenda of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, and informing him of the chinese delegation's decision to become one of the co-sponsors.

huang hua wrote: "upon the instruction of the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese delegation supports the request of algeria, yugoslavia and other countries for the inclusion of the item entitled 'creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' as an urgent subject on the agenda of the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and has decided to join them as a co-sponsor".

huang hua requested that the letter be circulated as a document of the general assembly.

CHINA AND US

Guests from Associated Press Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1972)

wes gallagher, president and general manager of the associated press, paul miller, chairman of the board of the associated press, and four other american guests arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

they were greeted at the airport by chang chi-chih, leading member of hsinhua, and leading members of departments concerned peng ti, li chin-hua and chien hsing.

this evening chang chi-chih gave a banquet in honour of the american guests.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Gerhard Schroeder and Wife Leave Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1972)

gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, and his wife concluded their visit to peking and left for shenyang by air today. hermann jung, secretary of the foreign political committee, and accompanying reporters left by the same plane.

during their stay in peking, gerhard schroeder and hermann jung held frank talks, on questions of common interest, with chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they met with li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade. gerhard schroeder and the other guests visited the peking general petro-chemical works, the institute for nationalities, the palace museum and the great wall. on the 19th, gerhard schroeder gave a press conference and spoke about his visit to china.

seeing the guests off at the airport today were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and wang hsiao-yi, leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

ma chia-chun is accompanying the guests on their tour of other places of china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 2, 1972 No. 5187

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Artillery Regiment of A Certain Unit under PLA Peking Command Learns from Local Advanced Experience in Conducting Line Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking, July 18, 1972) The Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command penetratingly educates the rank and file in ideology and political line and continuously helps the cadres and fighters raise their consciousness of the line and increase their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment has conscientiously grasped tightly the education in ideology and political line. It organizes the commanders and fighters to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to define clearly the two different lines of army building. It has also organized the cadres and commanders for making social investigations in factories, mines and villages, so as to enrich the content of the line education and to gain better results in line education.

For some time, in the course of the line education, members of the Party committee led the rank and file to the neighboring factories, mines and villages to visit exhibitions on class education and line education and asked the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to talk about the situation of the local class struggle and struggle between the two lines and to criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. After that, the commanders and fighters reviewed the Party's basic line in the light of the realities of the living class struggle and struggle between the two lines,

thus deepening their understanding of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and strengthening their idea of class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

While educating the rank and file in ideology and political line, the Party committee of this regiment also pays attention to learning from the local advanced experience of running the thread of line education through the various items of concrete work, and using this experience to guide its study and practice. Some time ago, some comrades who did not understand clearly the dialectical relationship between politics and military affairs failed to grasp military training very well. Wang Ch'ing-en, secretary of the Party committee and political commissar of this regiment, learned that Tach'uanshan production brigade had acquired excellent experience of correctly handling the relationship between revolution and production by taking the line as the key link. Accordingly, he led some representatives of cadres and fighters to this production brigade and asked Kao Chin-ts'ai, secretary of the Party branch of this brigade, to give an account of this experience. This brigade penetratingly carried out education in the Party's basic line and its commune members consciously grasped revolution and promoted production for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism, so that the once barren mountains were now clad with luxuriant trees and bounteous orchards.

The commanders and fighters were enlightened by the experience of Tach'uanshan production brigade of correctly handling the relationship between revolution and production. The regiment Party committee rightly grasped education in ideology and political line and emphatically explained to the cadres and fighters the important task of our Army of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and told them that fine political quality and fine military quality were necessary in accomplishing this task. It helped them draw a clear demarcation line between assiduous learning of military techniques for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the simple military viewpoint. Consequently, this regiment has carried out military training with good results.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Move Our Stand Over To the Side of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

Leng Sheng-ming (冷生明),
Professor of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "(They must...) shift their stand; they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society." In the practice of educational revolution along with the worker-peasant-soldier students in the electronic instruments factory, I have gained further understanding of this great teaching from Chairman Mao.

Before the beginning of school, I thought: "The worker-peasant-soldier students who come from the first line of the three major revolutions have a relatively high consciousness of line struggle. As for myself, a relatively serious victim of the remnant poison of the revisionist educational line, I can hardly avoid giving myself away as the person I am in the process of teaching." I figured that it was difficult to do well in teaching. So I might as well ask no more of myself than to pass muster. I also thought that failure was inevitable. So I could do no more than to take care not to make too many mistakes.

Such thinking and feeling in teaching of course made me passive in every way. When I gave a lecture, the students always complained of lack of emphasis on key points and of the incomprehensibility of my lectures. At first, I thought that this was caused by lack of proper preparation for my lectures. Therefore, in preparing lessons, I fixed everything up from all problems likely to crop up to all kinds of alternatives on hand that might help to elucidate a point. If the first alternative did not work, then the second would. If the second did not, then the third would. At times, I scored a hit, but at other times, I missed. Why should the results of teaching vary from time to time? I still thought inadequate preparation was the main cause. Only when I came to the teaching of "logarithms" did I receive a jolt. Then I made a break with this view of mine. Once, I was giving a lecture on "logarithms," I had prepared quite a few programs. I felt pretty sure of myself. The last thing I expected was that they fell flat one by one. I could do nothing but stop my lecture and seek the views of all. I then joined in a group discussion. I thought that there were no more than a few steps in mathematical deduction. Would it not be all right if I went from point to point in explanation, with one point checked off after another? The students surprised me with the question, "We agree that the premise of your deducation is right, but we do not agree with your

conclusion." I stopped dead in my tracks. I thought, "This is strict deductive reasoning in formal logic! How can you grant the premise and not the conclusion?" In my past 30 years of teaching, I had fallen back on such formal logic and had never come across a view of this sort.

After serious discussion and elaborate analysis, the students at last helped me clarify the point. It turned out that the two steps tackled by me had entirely the same meaning in formal logic but with the two aspects of the main contradiction transformed into each other. This ideological clash gave me profound education: The proletarian educational revolution is first of all an ideological revolution. To make a success of the educational revolution, we must first transform our own world outlook and gradually change over to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers in our viewpoint.

Since then, I have gradually lived up to the aim of thinking first of the worker-peasant-soldier students in my teaching and assiduously preparing lessons to give them proper education.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Before the task of educating workers, peasants and soldiers, we first have the task of learning from workers, peasants and soldiers." In the practice of teaching, I made a point of learning from worker-peasant-soldier students. The students studied hard fundamental mathematics for the sake of the revolution. Sometimes, they successfully tackled a mathematical problem and then worked it in reverse. Where they had come by simple and easy methods, they purposely checked the result by complicated and difficult means. Through repeated comparisons, they firmly grasped the fundamental principles. These living cases touched me to the depths of my soul.

Before the great cultural revolution, I was seriously affected with poison under the rule of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. At that time, I never went among the students. For me, the unchanging routine was one sheet of paper which showed prepared lessons, one mouth, which opened only during class, and on pair of legs, which strode away after class. I remember that one summer holiday, some worker-peasant students ill-grounded in studies stayed behind at school to review their lessons. I never for once showed up to give them assistance. Therefore, everyone dubbed me an "iceberg."

Now I realize that as a teacher, I should stay loyal to the Party's educational cause and redouble my efforts to join the worker-peasant-soldier students in fighting shoulder-to-shoulder to make a success of the educational enterprise. Therefore, I make it my determination to teach every student well. So long as there is a single student who remains unenlightened, I would try to enlighten him.

When I took up definite integrals, I failed to make most of the students understand with the first lecture. I broke them into separate groups to explain things. I gave a total of four lectures. The students said elatedly, "We have learned everything we needed today." I felt no less

jubilant. Thereafter, I have been paying greater attention to taking students' difficulties into consideration and seeking an understanding of their needs.

Practice has made me understand that teachers must consciously transform the world outlook and apply proletarian thinking to teaching and educating people. For students, high standards and strict demands should be set and bold management exercised and help rendered on a mutual basis. For instance, when doing an exercise or sitting for an examination, they just applied the eraser to where they made a mistake without making a good check to see the reasons why. In class, I told them in time that an eraser should not be freely applied to a mistake. A repeated serious inspection should first be made to see where the mistake lay and what was the cause, before a correction was effected. I also showed students concern ideologically and physically. Meanwhile, I constantly solicited their opinions on teaching and invited them to help remold my world outlook. They said, "Teacher Leng, we are all comrades on the front of the educational revolution. We go toward the same goal. You must work more boldly in your job." With the fervent help of students, my thinking and mood began to change in the process of serving workers, peasants and soldiers. The students said, "An iceberg of a person has now turned into a sizzling ball of fire."

* * *

Do Our Bit for the Party's Educational Enterprise

by

Lin Keng (林庚),
Professor of the Chinese Language Department
of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

In the winter of last year, with an educational revolution practice team, I went to Ch'ienliyüan production brigade, Miyün hsien, to look into the heroic deeds of Comrade Liu Mou-ch'ing as a possible source for a piece of writing. Before we set out, everyone studied a report in the newspaper on Liu Mou-ch'ing's deeds. I thought at that time, "Liu Mou-ch'ing is a really good cadre. He is worth emulating." However, I felt that the news report must have given a "build-up" to the character in his portrayal. To cite a comrade and use him for propaganda and educational purpose, one of course is unlikely to depreciate him and would only "build him up." This is "compatible with logic."

Guided by this viewpoint, I headed for the countryside to make a series of visits and investigations. Facts proved to be the very opposite of my subjective preconceptions. The poor and lower-middle peasants treated us to a large host of moving facts that were missed in the report. I felt deeply moved. After the investigation, we came to the unanimous conclusion that the news report had not exaggerated but was an understatement. That erroneous viewpoint I held before I left for the countryside just could not hold water in the face of fact.

To an intellectual, self depreciation does not come easy. This is because, in the mind of an intellectual like me, there exists an idealist independent kingdom given freely to the play of a set of theories in self-defense. But in the face of practice, the truth and the fallacy stand out in sharp contrast.

In the light of the profound proletarian feelings the poor and lower-middle peasants showed toward Liu Mou-ch'ing, I deeply felt that my own erroneous viewpoint was closely bound up with the bourgeois world outlook. With a bourgeois world outlook, we cannot possibly gain a full understanding of the true features of an heroic figure. Thus we always hold proletarian heroic figures in doubt. Chairman Mao teaches us to insist on integrating ourselves with workers, peasants and soldiers and on adhering to the worker-peasant-soldier orientation for no other reason than to let us gradually transform our world outlook in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Only in this way can we serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better.

I originally thought that as a member of the masses, I had no way of finding out whether the line followed by the leadership was correct or not. I failed to look for the cause of implementation of the wrong line in

the standpoint and the world outlook. I felt that such an idea was in conformity with "logic." Liu Mou-ch'ing's heroic deeds again served to negate my kind of logic.

Liu Mou-ch'ing led the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'ienliyüan in doggedly following the road of agricultural cooperation pointed out by Chairman Mao and displayed undaunted revolutionary spirit in resisting such sinister trends as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. Undaunted by raging windstorms and rough seas, Liu Mou-ch'ing resolutely carried out struggle. In the great cultural revolution, he proved himself capable of a correct attitude toward the masses. He took the initiative to solicit the views of the masses. Through dogged adherence to Chairman Mao's directive, "Grasp revolution and stimulate production," he led the masses in the proper handling of collective production.

After hearing about these deeds, I seriously studied why Liu Mou-ch'ing was capable of resisting the counter-revolutionary revisionist line followed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang. Why was he capable of such a deep understanding of the great cultural revolution personally initiated by Chairman Mao? The underlying causes had to do with Liu Mou-ch'ing's profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao, his incomparable fervent love for the Party and socialism and his high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Therefore, I came to understand that only by acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, taking an active part in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and humbly receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers could we gradually switch our stand over to the proletarian side.

I was an intellectual from the old society. In the depths of my soul was an independent kingdom with its own kind of logic. That the independent kingdom in my mind did not lend itself to an easy demolition was partly attributable to the fact that observation of problems was always confined to my own limited set of principles of reasoning which regarded as the truth and as my haven. In fact, an analysis from the class viewpoint varies with different classes with their own kind of logic, or with their own standpoints, world outlooks and ideological systems. "There is no construction where there is no destruction." Without toppling the bourgeois independent kingdom in one's mind and without altering his own set of principles of reasoning, one can hardly take a stride forward along the revolutionary road. I have but just started on the transformation of my world outlook. I am determined to follow the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao, strive for the transformation of my world outlook and do my part for the Party's educational cause.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

With the Line As the Key Link Manage A Socialist Enterprise Conscientiously

- How Chiangmen Sugar Cane and Industrial Chemicals Plant strengthens enterprise management

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1972)

Chiangmen Sugar Cane and Industrial Chemicals Plant, Kwangtung Province, is one of the units in the country's light industrial system which has produced relatively good results in effecting multi-purpose utilization. Recently, the Party committee of this plant led the workers, cadres and technicians of the whole plant in surmounting interference from the "Left" and the Right and setting up and improving rational regulations and systems and organs of production management under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, thereby strengthening the Party's leadership over the enterprise. The deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the whole plant has further consolidated the achievements made during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chiangmen Sugar Cane and Industrial Chemicals Plant is a modern enterprise which uses sugar cane as a staple raw material. According to the original design, it could turn out only five products including cane sugar, paper board and alcohol. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of this plant, the workers, cadres and technicians of this plant, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "March toward production in depth and breadth," broke down fetishes and superstition, liberated their thinking, smashed the revisionist rules and regulations which fettered the people's enthusiasm for socialism, and extensively carried out multi-purpose utilization, turning large quantities of "waste" into useful industrial products. By 1970, this plant had already developed into a comprehensive enterprise capable of turning out more than 30 varieties of products, the value of products turned out through multi-purpose utilization in this plant was about three times that of sugar, its main product, and productivity of labor increased by more than three times as compared with that before multi-purpose utilization was effected. One kind of material could be used to turn out many products, one machine could be used for many purposes and a worker was capable of doing many different jobs while being versed in one.

Last year, while accomplishing in an all-round manner the tasks regarding output, variety and quality assigned by the state, this plant fulfilled its plans regarding consumption of materials, labor productivity, production cost and profits. Output value increased by 13.55 percent and comparable production cost dropped by 6.63 percent during the period from January to May this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. During the 1971-1972 season of sugar pressing, the rate of collection of sugar was an all-time high and the quality of white granulated sugar, a staple product of this plant, was 100 percent up to standard. Since the

great proletarian cultural revolution, production cost of the more than 20 varieties of products turned out by multi-purpose utilization of the "three kinds of waste" by this plant has dropped and quality has improved to a remarkable degree.

Although this plant achieved tremendous success in production, it also met with some problems. The most important problem was that, influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas incited by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, it once abolished some rational regulations and systems without first analyzing them, so that enterprise management was for some time in a mess, waste of material was serious, incidents were more frequent, the cost of some new varieties of products turned out by multi-purpose utilization increased, the quality of some products fell below the required standard and the yield of cane sugar was unstable.

After analyzing and studying these problems arising in production, the Party committee of this plant decided to put the strengthening and adjustment of enterprise management on the agenda of important tasks and regarded it as an important task in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this plant. Its principal members went separately to workshops to make experiments on improvement of enterprise management, so as to acquire experience and use it to guide the situation as a whole.

With the Line As the Key Link, Set Up and Improve Some Rational Regulations and Systems

After raising the question of strengthening and reorganizing enterprise management, the plant's Party committee first carried out line education in depth. On the one hand, it organized cadres, workers and technicians to study afresh Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on running a socialist enterprise and on the mass line, to study the "three-honest and four-strict" revolutionary style adopted by the workers of Tach'ing Oilfield, and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. On the other hand, it summed up and introduced the experience of the two squads of the sugar refining workshop which made experiments on the setting up of a system of positions and responsibilities. This helped all raise their thinking.

One was the experience of the sugar-heating squad. When this squad discussed and formulated the system of positions and responsibilities, some people feared that "there would be no freedom" after the system was established, and they made the wrong suggestion that production should rely chiefly on the workers' consciousness and the system should not be strict and complicated. After hearing this suggestion, the leadership neither made analysis and criticism nor aroused the masses to sum up experience and see clearly the strong points and defects of the past system, but organized a few people alone to formulate some principles on the basis of the past system for observance by all. As a result, the system did not turn into a conscious action of the masses. Instead, not long after it was set up, a serious accident occurred in production.

The other was the experience of the electrical squad. Formerly this squad had many incidents. When setting up these systems of positions and responsibilities, the leadership of this squad aroused all workers of the squad to analyze the past incidents. It was discovered that only a few of these incidents were spontaneous and most of them were caused by negligence of labor discipline, lack of a strict rules and mismanagement, and the basic cause of these phenomena was the presence of anarchical ideas among the workers and the lack of a strict system of management.

Through this analysis, all workers of this squad raised their consciousness of line struggle and saw clearly the importance of strengthening enterprise management. They summed up the old workers' experience in production, criticized the wrong idea that "there would be no freedom" after a system was established, extensively sought the opinions of the masses and set up systems governing relief of duty, mobile inspection and management of equipment. After these systems had been set up, the workers carried them out consciously and worked hard to examine, maintain and repair the electrical equipment. Within only one month or more, more than 20 hidden defects were discovered and removed, insuring safety in production.

Through study and after comparing and analyzing these two typical cases, all learned a vivid lesson on line education. They came to understand that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type went from practicing "supervision, control and oppression" to advocating anarchism for the purpose of undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the foundation of the socialist economy. In order to do a good job of enterprise management, it is necessary to criticize thoroughly the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to surmount the interference from the "Left" and the Right. Only in this way will it be possible to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses in acting as master of the house and to make them carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously and manage a socialist enterprise well.

With thinking raised to a higher level, various workshops drew on the experience of these squads when they set up regulations and systems. They aroused the masses to uncover fully the problems existing in enterprise management and to distinguish clearly between the two lines in enterprise management. Then, they pooled the opinions of the masses for repeated discussion by the "three-in-one" group comprising cadres, the masses and technicians and formulated regulations and systems suitable to the specific conditions of various squads. Thus, in a couple of months, all squads of the plant set up their system of positions and responsibilities including the system governing the posts and special duties, the system governing relief of duty, the system governing maintenance and inspection of equipment, the system governing safety in production, the system governing examination of quality, and the system governing business accounting. This changed the phenomena of disorder in production. The workers' revolutionary sense of responsibility grew remarkably, labor discipline was strengthened universally, accidents were fewer, the quality of products improved, and the atmosphere of hard work and plain living and working in unity and coordination became stronger.

After that, various workshops went further to strengthen over-all management of the workers' squads and groups, employ some workers as part-time overseers, compile a unified manual of technical operations and formulate a unified system of political work. In this way, revolutionary spirit was closely combined with scientific attitude, and the one thousand and one things in everyday production of this enterprise were handed over to all the workers, laying a good foundation of relying on the masses for proper management of the enterprise.

Set Up Administrative Organs Which Help Develop Production

After the establishment of its revolutionary committee, Chiangmen Sugar Cane and Industrial Chemicals Plant was reorganized once, some office personnel were sent down to the basic level and the development of revolution and production was pushed forward. But because of inexperience and due to the influence of ultra-"Left" ideas, the administrative organs which should have been perfected were not perfected in time. This weakened the strength of special management. With the new regulations and systems set up, how to strengthen the administrative organs became an important problem.

To solve this problem, the plant's Party committee decided to set up some functional sections and offices and to strengthen the administrative organs at the workshop level. But some comrades feared that restoration of the functional sections and offices would lead again to the mistake of "putting vocational work in command." In the light of this idea, the Party committee organized all to discuss the problem of whether or not establishment of the functional sections and offices meant "putting vocational work in command," bearing the realities in mind. The broad masses of workers and cadres applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in making a concrete analysis of the administrative organs before and after the great cultural revolution and, citing their personal experience, criticized the wrong idea that establishing functional sections and offices meant "putting vocational work in command." They said: In judging whether or not one "puts vocational work in command," we should chiefly see which line one carries out and which class it serves. In no way should we unanalytically regard the establishment of an organ as "putting vocational work in command."

After arousing the masses to make clear what was right and what was wrong and to draw demarcation lines clearly, the plant's Party committee formulated five principles in reorganizing and replenishing the administrative organs:

--1. The administrative organization must be conducive to the development of production and in no way should a post be created for a man.

--2. Efforts must be made to unify simplied administration and high efficiency and to refrain from the old road of "fine division of work."

--3. The administrative organ must be conducive to strengthening of political and ideological work.

--4. Conditions must be created for cadres to participate in labor, the masses to participate in management and technicians to integrate with the workers.

--5. Conditions must be created for the Party to exercise centralized leadership and for realizing the system of division of labor and responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee.

After extensive discussion by the masses and the cadres, there were set up in the whole plant eight functional sections and offices. Various workshops also restored the post of the workshop director who supervised production. Several posts for special administrative personnel were also set up. Thus, a system governing management and command of production at the three levels of the plant, the workshop and the workers' squad or group was formed. Combined with the various mass administrative organizations which were set up during the great cultural revolution, these special administrative organs not only strengthened special management and perfected the system of command over production, but also developed the workers' spirit of master of the house, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses.

After this reorganization, the number of non-productive personnel of the whole plant represented 16.2 percent of the total number of workers and staff members, being 5 percent less than that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. But thanks to the clear division of labor, the cadres and the office workers again established new ideas and styles and often went deep into the workshop to maintain close ties with the masses and to solve problems promptly in light of the actual conditions of production. Efficiency of work increased remarkably. After setting up and perfecting the organs responsible for productive management, the leading members of the Party committee drew division of labor afresh and strengthened political and ideological leadership over the organs responsible for productive management, thereby uniting political work and economic work better under the leadership of the Party committee and giving a great impetus to the development of production.

For instance, thanks to the strengthening of management, the sugar refining workshop quickly increased its volume of daily treatment of crude sugar from 520 tons to 625 tons, and the general rate of recovery increased by 3.6 percent. So far as the general rate of recovery is concerned, during the 1971-1972 season for sugar pressing, an extra of more than 170 tons of edible sugar was produced.

In the paper pulp workshop, after the enterprise management was strengthened, the leading members of the Party committee and the special administrative personnel often went deep into the workshop and the workers' squads and groups to get together with the masses of the workers to vigorously carry out activities of solving technical problems and making economic analysis based on the improvement of quality, thereby further improving the quality of such products as yeast powder, paper board, glossy paper and packing paper, which were turned out through multi-purpose utilization of

waste. These products were 100 percent up to standard and production cost also dropped drastically.

Continue the Revolution, Go On Advancing

After setting up and perfecting various regulations and systems and strengthening enterprise management, Chiangmen Sugar Cane and Industrial Chemicals Factory quickly established its order of production and, basically, everything was done according to regulation and supervised by a special organ. This effectively promoted development of production. In the face of this excellent situation, some people showed a new idea, holding that in the future so long as they acted according to regulations, the problems in enterprise management would not be so difficult to handle. The plant's Party committee promptly noticed this budding idea and came to realize that the further heightening of the level of management would definitely be hindered if this idea was allowed to develop. It grasped the experience of two different typical cases to educate all workers and staff members of the plant.

One was the Pressing and Filtering Group A of the sugar refining workshop. After this group strengthened enterprise management, the workers generally strengthened their sense of responsibility. On the one hand they strictly carried out various management systems and, on the other hand, continued to grope for the laws of production and to improve operational skills, reducing the sugar content in the earth let out from the filter bed to below 1.5 percent as against the specified 2 percent, and raising the rate of recovery of cane sugar. The workshop's Party branch promptly popularized this experience and included it in the operational manual, enabling the sugar content in the mud let out from the filter bed operated by the Groups B and C to drop to the level of Group A. This reduction in loss of sugar meant a big increase in the state's output of edible sugar.

The other was the pharmaceutical section of the paper pulp workshop. After the regulations and systems were set up, this section slackened political and ideological work and the anarchical ideas among the workers had not been eliminated completely. A worker often did not act according to the operational manual and had two water tanks damaged in one day. This meant a loss in production.

After analyzing these two typical cases, the leading members of the plant's Party committee and the workers and staff members were again taught an impressive lesson of the line. They came to realize that: After the new regulations and systems are set up, the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines has not yet ended. This is because: First, the old ideas and old habits of the people cannot be wiped out totally by means of teaching them once or twice but will invariably be reflected continuously in management and production of the enterprise. Second, man's understanding of objective things also cannot be accomplished at one stroke, and the systems cannot possibly be perfect although they are formulated by the masses after repeated discussion and they must be revised continuously

in the light of the development of production and the raising of man's thinking. For this reason, the establishment of rational regulations and systems does not mean that everything is all right.

In order to go on advancing and to do a really good job of managing a socialist enterprise, the plant's Party committee has adopted a series of measures:

1. Continue to strengthen political and ideological work and to perfect various systems governing political work, so that the cadres and the masses, through reading and study and by carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, continue to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various guidelines and policies.

2. Continue to raise the level of ideological revolutionization of the leading groups, so that the leading groups at all levels constantly maintain close ties with the masses, modestly seek opinions from the masses and accept supervision by the masses. For this reason, the Party committee rules that all cadres of the plant's headquarters and the workshops must go deep into the basic level to participate in labor, to make investigation at selected spots, and to sum up and popularize the advanced experience of the masses.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee also lay down a system requiring periodical open door rectification movements to arouse the masses to uncover contradictions and help cadres of all levels to solve promptly the problems in thinking, style of work and enterprise management. The Party committee also pays particular attention to making use of the Communist Youth League, the Workers' Congress and various other mass administrative organs in the plant and conscientiously seeks their opinions whenever an important problem crops up and an important resolution has been adopted.

3. Mobilize the masses to examine periodically the conditions of execution of various regulations and systems, so as to discover and solve problems promptly. If the problem concerns thinking and style of work, effort is made to strengthen education; if it concerns a defect of the system itself, effort is made to correct and overcome this defect so that the system may be better.

4. Study classes are held for giving the line education and vocational training to the special administrative personnel at all levels and backbone elements in production and for organizing them to exchange experience in strengthening enterprise management. Up to the present, the technicians of most offices, supervisors of the workshops, and leaders of workers' squads and groups have basically gone through training once by rotation, effectively raising their consciousness of running an enterprise in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This lays a good ideological foundation for further improvement of enterprise management in this plant.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

North China Hsien Increases Local Industry

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 22, 1972)

twentysix small mines and factories are being run by wutai county, shansi province, north china. they produce coal, machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, chemicals, resin, plastics and batteries. total industrial output value in 1971 was more than four times that of 1965.

the county party and revolutionary committees stressed self-reliance and hard struggle in developing local industry. there was a shortage of funds and equipment when construction of the county cement plant started. the secretary of the county party committee went to the worksite and with the plant leadership and the workers devised methods to overcome the difficulties. using local methods, in a short time they built a kiln with an annual capacity of 2,500 tons of cement and output and quality have risen. when the county plastics plant was to be built in 1969, there were only two cadres and seven workers and little capital. they started with locally improvised methods. helped by other units, they turn out squeezers, presses and plastic blowers and the plant soon went into operation. it now has some 60 workers and 27 pieces of equipment.

the county party committee and revolutionary committee organized a mass-scale survey of the natural resources of the county to work out rational over-all planning and distribution of local industry. the resin plant was located near rich deposits of limestone where fuel, electricity, water and transport are convenient. it took the plant only four months to start producing calcium carbide, the raw material for manufacturing resin.

priority is given to the production of farm machinery and other items needed by agriculture. starting from an ironwork shop staffed by a dozen persons, the county machinery plant now has more than 30 machine tools and over 200 workers. since the beginning of 1971, it has supplied the rural districts of the county with 780 pieces of equipment, including lathes and drilling machines, for the commune-run farm machinery repair shops. it has also turned out 80 pumps for deep wells and 400 farm produce-processing machines. in addition, it regularly sends teams to help repair farm machinery in remote mountain villages. now 27 of the 30 communes in the county have their own farm machinery repair shops, small hydro-electric power stations and coal pits. many production brigades also have their own repair shops.

with large quantities of chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and implements, cement, explosives and other products supplied by local industry, agricultural production in the county has made rapid progress. the county's grain output reached a new peak in 1971 despite serious drought, hail and frost. forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production have also grown.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Party Members from Minority Nationalities in South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 23, 1972)

the communist party committee of the multi-national county of lunglin in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has expanded party membership among people of minority nationalities in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely". 70 per cent of the 1,400 new party members admitted in the last two years are of miao, yi, chuang and kelao nationalities, who inhabit the area beside han nationality.

the minority nationalities had been oppressed and exploited by local landlords and despots until liberation put an end to the cruel rule by the kuomintang reactionaries. thanks to chairman mao's policy on nationality, they became masters of the country and embarked on the road of socialism. under the cordial attention of chairman mao and the party, the former slaves and their children have awakened politically. many of them eagerly applied for party membership. but liu shao-chi and other political swindlers pushed a reactionary revisionist line in party building and barred a number of minority nationality activists from party membership on the pretext that minority nationalities were politically "backward". the work of party building was retarded.

after the ninth national congress of the party the county party committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's thinking on party building and criticized the line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in the light of the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines in the county. the committee members recognized that party members from minority nationality people are a backbone force in revolution and construction in minority areas and that more such party members are needed to accelerate this revolution and construction and implement chairman mao's teaching: "unite to win still greater victories."

since then, study classes have been organized at the county, commune and production brigade levels for non-party activists to study chairman mao's thinking on party building. their political consciousness heightened.

a standing committee member of the county party committee led a work team in 1970 to a commune which did not pay enough attention before the cultural revolution to drawing party members from minority nationalities. team members helped commune party committee members and secretaries of the brigade party branches grasp chairman mao's thinking on party building and encouraged those who applied for membership to fulfil the requirements of the party constitution adopted at the ninth party congress and the five requirements set by chairman mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. 412 proletarian vanguards have been admitted into the party in the past two years.

educated by the party organizations, the new party members in the lunglin autonomous county seriously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and play a vanguard role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

work in yakou production team of teho commune was impeded because the class enemy sabotaged the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. poor peasant woman yang yao-nai of miao nationality, who joined the party and became the chairman of the brigade women association and deputy team leader in 1970, together with other commune members studied chairman mao's relevant teachings, paid close attention to class struggle and criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers' theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and exposed hidden class enemy. she and the other team leaders led the commune members of various nationalities in building terraced fields, carrying out scientific farming and popularizing good seed strains in the mass movement to learn from tachai. this ensured the production team a good harvest in 1971 and helped change its backwardness. carrying out chairman mao's eight-point charter for agriculture and farming scientifically, huang pu-yung, a new party member of chuang nationality and production team leader in shali commune, led the masses in growing three crops of early rice, late rice and winter wheat in their cold mountain area in 1971. grain output of the production team last year reached 8.85 tons per hectare, and its total grain output was 2.7 times that of 1970.

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING

Central China Geophysical Prospecting Team Helps Peasants Locate Underground Water

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 22, 1972)

a geophysical prospecting team in central china's honan province has helped communes and production brigades in hilly regions locate underground water resources, in addition to fulfilling its own tasks. this has won praise from poor and lower-middle peasants.

the growth of agriculture in the hilly regions calls for bigger water supplies. the team released part of its personnel and equipment to help solve the problem.

hsichingyu brigade in huinsien county in the taihang mountains benefits enormously from its help. peasants in this arid district sank many wells to little effect owing to the complicated geological formations. the prospecting team made an overall survey of the district and finally discovered underground water. as a result, the brigade's some 66 hectares arid land was brought

under irrigation. grain yield soon reached the target of three tons per hectare set in the national program for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river.

the prospecting team has in the past two years helped communes in many hilly counties locate more than 100 well sites.

the team has trained a number of technicians for 16 counties and cities in the taihang mountains. the team members studied geological data with the technicians, helping them solve problems arising in tapping underground water and sum up experience.

the team had a small instruments repair section, but many pieces of apparatus needed to be repaired in the mass movement to tap underground water. to solve the problem, the team party committee urged the members of the repair section to make technical innovations and raise efficiency. this enabled them to repair 39 pieces of equipment for 22 counties and cities in the province last year. they also taught commune members to use and maintain instruments and apparatus as well as do repairs.

TRAIN CREWS

Chinese Train Crew Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 23, 1972)

the crew of a passenger train on the lanchow-nanking railway line has won warm praise for wholehearted service to the people on the journey of some two thousand kilometres from northwest china to east china.

baby born during trip

one september morning last year, the train stopped at sian, capital of shensi province, and a pregnant woman got on board. a worker in an accessories plant, she was going to her parents' home in nanking for the delivery. a train conductor meng helped her to a seat and said: "any time you don't feel well, tell us."

about five o'clock that afternoon, the woman became restless and labour had begun ahead of time. nanking was seven or eight hours ahead. two conductors helped her lie down and told her: "just relax. you're among comrades and we'll take care of you." they swiftly turned the conductors' rest room into a simple hospital ward with fresh bedding. a call went out for a doctor over the public address system.

soon a volunteer medical team was at work and one hour later the baby was delivered. the news spread throughout the train and everyone was happy. someone remembered the old saying "be it a thousand days, home is best. be it one brief hour, travelling is worst". "that's not true now," someone said. "so many willing hands reach out to you if you are in difficulty."

the train roared into nanking at dawn. mother and baby were speeded off to hospital.

one week later, the train crew returned to nanking and called at the hospital, only to learn that mother and child had already left in sound health.

lost wallet is found

one midnight, the train pulled out of kaoyang station and headed east. a passenger carelessly dropped his wallet onto the railway while in toilet. he told the conductors about this. the conductors promised to help.

at the next station, the head of the crew telephoned kaoyang station and explained the situation. the station at once sent out people with lamps to search. when the train pulled in hochiatien station, the news was waiting that the wallet had been found.

a following passenger train brought the wallet to peochi station where the owner was waiting, having reached his destination.

treating patient

the parents of a p.l.a. fighter left nanking by train for their home county, in shensi province one day last september. while seeing his parents off, the fighter said to two conductors: "my mother is ill. please look after her on the trip." the mother had cancer of the esophagus and could only take liquids. the conductors asked the dining-car to prepare a special meal for her and helped her eat. the old couple were touched.

when the train arrived in sian station, the old man, a farmhand in the old society, clasped the hands of the conductors and said: "thank you, thank you very much exclamation" the conductors replied: "don't mention it. the party and chairman mao teach us to do so exclamation"

serving people wholeheartedly

the train party branch pays keen attention to ideological education of the crew. it regularly organizes study of chairman mao's works and canvasses opinions from the worker, peasant and soldier passengers. "serve the people wholeheartedly" now is the motto of all the crew members.

young woman conductor ma lan-chen noticed a woman passenger with a child sitting in a draught near the door of a coach. the child was asleep. the conductor immediately took off her cotton-padded jacket and put it round the child to keep it from catching cold. the mother was moved and exclaimed: "how nice you are exclamation"

two years ago when little ma first became a train conductor she was full of daydreams. she only thought of gazing at beautiful landscapes and touring big cities. but she soon lost interest in her work, finding it routine. she even quarrelled with passengers occasionally.

the party branch secretary noticed this and talked the matter over with her patiently. he encouraged her to learn from the veteran conductors. little ma gradually

came to understand the significance of her work in the light of its relation to the socialist revolution.

once the train party branch organized the crew members to help in a people's commune on the outskirts of lanchow. they worked in the fields alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants and listened to stories of their bitter life in the old society. class sentiments joined the hearts of the workers and peasants. little ma had a guilty conscience when she reflected on her occasional bad attitudes toward peasant passengers. she has since diligently studied chairman mao's works, and repeatedly won praises from passengers for her wholehearted service.

FISHING

East China Coastal Islands Report Good Fish Catches

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 23, 1972)

the choushan islands off china's southeast coast, one of the country's biggest fishing grounds, reported good catches for the first half of this year. by mid-june, total fish output reached 91,500 tons, a 37 per cent increase over the same 1971 period.

preparations for fishing were made earlier and better this year. fishing boats went to sea half a month earlier. large shoals of croakers appeared in the shuiyangan and chiangchunmao fishing areas in march, and it took just two and a half days for every pair of motorized junks to haul in an average of 25 tons.

there was heavy fog for more than 20 days just after the spring fishing season started. this affected fishing operations. leading members at various levels organized the masses to analyze natural conditions and take appropriate measures. fishing gear was improved and advanced technique popularized. despite the natural adversity the fishermen got a good catch.

the good hauls are also attributed to the strengthened leadership by the party organizations at all levels. many leading cadres went to sea to take part in production and to sum up and popularize advanced experience on the spot.

TIBET

District in Lhasa Changes

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 22, 1972)

the yuenchin district of lhasa city in the tibet autonomous region, a slum area under serfdom, today prospers.

the 500-household district is in the outlying area of potala palace, former centre of the reactionary rule of the tibetan serf-owners, and was under its direct rule. most of the poor inhabitants in the area were palace servants or slaves. denied all freedom of the person, they day and night carried water, tended charcoal fires and prepared meals for the palace. they had to toil and were not permitted to talk or smile. the judiciary of the reactionary local government of the tibetan serf-owners and a prison were in the district. the servants and serfs were often threatened with imprisonment. some were tortured in dark dungeons, eyes gouged out and noses cut off, prey to scorpions.

the democratic reform movement throughout tibet was carried out in 1959 after a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion by the dalai-led reactionary ruling clique of the tibetan upper social strata was put down. like the million downtrodden serfs in tibet, the inhabitants of yuenchin district emancipated.

the inhabitants cleared away many garbage heaps and filled up stinking pools. willow-lined roads have been built. a former cave of scorpions has now become an exhibition room for class education of the young people. the people's government founded during the democratic reform has been strengthened during the great proletarian cultural revolution. most of the 60 or so cadres at various levels are labouring people who suffered bitterly in the old society and have a deep class hatred. the party branch secretary was a slave and the chairman of the revolutionary committee was a servant before liberation.

there was no industry or agriculture before. the people organized mutual-aid cooperatives to build industry and agriculture gradually after the democratic reform. they now have an iron-wooden producers' cooperative, a woolen producers' cooperative and a tailoring and shoe making producers' cooperative. they have set up a building team and two agricultural production teams. the iron-wooden producers' cooperative has been greatly expanded since its founding in 1960. it now has modern workshops with a dozen and more electric machines and equipment including a vertical drilling machine and electric welders. it now can produce new-type hand plough, threshing machines, winnowers, hammers and iron stoves.

the 44 hectares of farmland lying to the north of the potala palace was a large piece of sandy loam covered with weeds. after the democratic reform, members of the two production teams began to reclaim wasteland, eliminating field rodents, building water conservancy works and improving farming methods. as a result, grain output has increased steadily and the two production teams have been self-sufficient in grain since 1967. in the past two years, they have sold the state 25 tons of surplus

grain. they have now two horse-drawn sowing machines and modern hand ploughs, as well as a flour mill and water pumps.

with the development of industrial and agricultural production, the people's living standards have rapidly improved. people who slept in the streets now have moved into new tibetan-style houses with electric light. the more than 40 poor residents who had been tortured and crippled in the old society are living on state subsidy. all school-age children are in school.

twentyseven-year-old jigme droisha was a foundling who roamed the lhasa streets. she is now deputy leader of a builders' brigade and vice-secretary of the community branch of the communist youth league. before the democratic reform she ate left-overs from the rich, slept in the doorway of a manorial lord, and was always clad in rags.

tserin doji started working at 12 as a blacksmith in the potala palace in the name of his father who died. he now serves as deputy director of the iron-wooden producers' cooperative. he said: "in the old days my father toiled the year round and had barely enough to feed us both. now i earn more than enough to raise my family of six." the family recently moved into a new house.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 22, 1972)

afghan foreign minister mohammad musa shafiq received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese government civil aviation delegation this morning. the delegation was led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

present on the occasion was abdul waned karim, director general of the political department of the afghan foreign ministry.

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, was also present.

the chinese government civil aviation delegation called on sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghan air authority and tourism, on july 20.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

the albanian national track and field team led by minella kapo, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation and secretary of the athletic association of albania, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the team off were leading members of organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh, chen pei-min, hsieh chi-mei, chao hsi-wu and jen chao and chinese track and field coaches and athletes.

also present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in china on may 24. they had friendly contests with chinese athletes in peking, chengchow, changsha, nangchow, shanghai and tientsin. chinese people and sportsmen were deeply impressed with the good sportsmanship, style and skill of the albanian athletes. chinese and albanian athletes learned from and encouraged each other in training and friendly contests and this has further promoted their friendship.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen he is leading left peking by special plane today on a tour of shanghai and other places in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

seeing them off at the airport were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was at the airport.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the arab republic of yemen and china and a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the two peoples prevailed. a grand send-off ceremony was held and the band played the national anthems of the arab republic of yemen and china. prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini and the other distinguished guests, in the company of premier chou en-lai and others, reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen. then they walked round to bid farewell to the several thousand people present. with friendship for the people of the yemen arab republic, the crowds waved coloured banners and bouquets and shouted slogans hailing the new development of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and expressing their firm support for the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionist aggression. young people and children in festive costumes danced gaily. prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport to see the distinguished guests off were: hsieh fu-min, chi fang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including peng shao-hui, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, chen hua-tang, feng yung-shun, yang li-kung, chen jen-hung, hsieh pei-yi, mao hung-hsiang, pan yu-hung, chiao pei-hsin, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, chang tzu-liang, han hsu, lu kuei, wang hsiao-yi, wang ming-chun and chou chueh; and tan tung, leading member of the islamic association of china.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china; cheng fei, director of a bureau under the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, are also in the company of the delegation on its visit to shanghai and other places.

also present at the airport were hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking; the diplomatic envoys of various countries to china; and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking.

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 22, 1972)

the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by monsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, arrived here from peking by special plane today for a friendly visit in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and huang tao, leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai; and leading members of other departments concerned, as well as more than two thousand local people.

shanghai's hungchiao airport was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen. the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the breeze. there were huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome.

at about 10 a.m. prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals. wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui and others warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with them.

when prime minister al aini and his party went round to meet the welcoming crowd, people shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister al aini exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen exclamation" youngsters performed dances to express the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the visitors. prime minister al aini waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador to china of the arab republic of yemen, arrived in shanghai on the same plane.

this evening the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister al aini and the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen he is leading.

wang hung-wen and prime minister al aini spoke at the banquet which was full of expressions of friendship.

wang hung-wen said: "in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, we and the people of yemen are comrades-in-arms standing on the same front. we warmly congratulate the yemeni government and people on the achievements they have made under the leadership of president al eriani in safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty and developing the national economy, in supporting the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples and in supporting the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

the current visit to shanghai of prime minister al aini at the head of a government delegation, he said, "has brought to the people of shangnai the profound friendship of the yemeni people. this is a great encouragement and support to us."

prime minister al aini thanked the shanghai people for the cordial reception and welcome they accorded the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen. "there exist long-standing friendly relations between the arab republic of yemen and china, which are being developed in many fields," he said.

he added: "on all international issues, for instance, on supporting the struggle of the three peoples of indochina, on opposing racial discrimination and the remnants of colonialism in africa, on opposing neo-colonialism of all forms, etc., the arab republic of yemen and china have very similar positions. we pay tribute to china for her position regarding the palestine question -- arab's first and foremost question."

prime minister al aini expressed the conviction that through this visit, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would certainly be enhanced.

earlier today, prime minister al aini and the other guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai machine tool plant in the company of wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui and ho ying. they were warmly received by the workers there.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Sydney

(NCNA-English Sydney, Jul. 22, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here by plane at noon today for a visit to australia at the invitation of the australian table tennis association.

among the 300 welcomers at the airport were r. jones, patron, l. wharmby, national president, and k. bowler, international secretary, of the australian table tennis association; d. mathews, president of the table tennis association of new south wales; mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china friendship association;

representatives of the sydney committee for welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation; and overseas chinese in sydney and melbourne.

joe forace, maltese high commissioner to australia and ambassador to the people's republic of china, was also present.

welcomers lining the streets gave a warm welcome to the guests. flowers were presented to the members of the delegation upon their arrival at the hotel.

l. wharmby made a welcoming speech on behalf of the australian table tennis association. chen yuan-kao, head of the chinese delegation, said in reply that the current visit would contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendly relations between the peoples and sportsmen of china and australia.

a luncheon was given by the national president of the australian table tennis association for the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to British Queen

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 21, 1972)

sung chih-kuang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland, presented his credentials to british queen elizabeth ii at buckingham palace here today.

queen elizabeth had a friendly conversation with ambassador sung chih-kuang. the ambassador introduced to the queen pei chien-chang and peng jun-min, counsellors, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy. afterwards, the queen also received chang ju, wife of the ambassador.

present on the occasion was denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state at the british foreign office.

the chinese ambassador arrived in britain on july 3.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Ieng Sary, Sarin Chhak and His Wife Fete Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia and His Wife

(NCNA-English Brioni, Jul. 21, 1972)

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife gave a luncheon today in brioni island in honour of chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao and his wife as well as leading members of the chinese special plane group.

among those present at the luncheon were former yugoslav ambassador to cambodia, milorad mijovicj, and his wife.

the luncheon proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Exhibition of Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Opens in Canada

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 20, 1972)

the paintings, arts and crafts exhibition of the people's republic of china, as part of the "man and his world" 1972 exhibition, opened on saint helens' island here this noon. it drew about 9,000 visitors from canada and other countries.

shao yu, head of the delegation of the chinese painting, arts and crafts exhibition, and leading members of the "man and his world" 1972 exhibition were present at the opening ceremony of the chinese pavilion.

on display are modern paintings reflecting the new look of socialist china, classical paintings and handicrafts rich in chinese national colour -- carvings of jade, ivory, silver, wood and stone -- and samples of embroidery and porcelain. paintings, woollen needle-point work and carving in praise of dr. norman bethune, the great international fighter, are prominently displayed.

the chinese pavilion was permeated with friendship between the chinese people and the canadian and other peoples. on a red board above the entrance is a golden inscription: "may the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples be evergreen". a huge woollen needle-point work depicting the unity of the people of various nationalities of china evoked much interest from the visitors many of whom had their pictures taken in front of it.

many visitors wrote down their impressions in the visitors' book praising the long-standing rich culture of china. an entry reads: "interesting and beautiful, also educational." an american visitor wrote: "marvellous exhibit of courageous people's art."

speaking at a press conference at the chinese pavilion this morning, head of the chinese delegation shao yu said, "this exhibition provided us with an opportunity to learn from the people here and to exchange with our friends experience in literature and art."

he said, "we believe that the exhibition will make a positive contribution to the furtherance of mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples as well as to the promotion of cultural and art exchange between our two countries."

chinese films including the modern revolutionary ballets "red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", and a documentary "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" will be shown at the chinese pavilion during the exhibition.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greet Egypt's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to egyptian president anwar el sadat and prime minister aziz sidky, warmly congratulating them on the 20th anniversary of the national day of the arab republic of egypt. the message reads:

his excellency anwar el sadat, president of the arab republic of egypt,

his excellency aziz sidky, prime minister of the arab republic of egypt,

cairo

on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the national day of the arab republic of egypt, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellencies and the egyptian government and people.

at present, the great egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples are waging an unremitting struggle for the recovery of the national rights of palestine and of the lost territories. his excellency the president's speech of july 18 at the urgent session of the central committee of the arab socialist union expressed once again the strong determination of the egyptian government and people to fight for justice. the chinese government and people firmly and consistently support you in opposing the aggression

committed by israeli zionism with the connivance and support of the superpowers. we are deeply convinced that, by strengthening their unity and persevering in a long struggle, the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly win final victory.

may the arab republic of egypt enjoy prosperity. may the friendship between the chinese and egyptian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries further develop.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

july 22, 1972

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Olympic Committee Chairman Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

giulio onesti, chairman of the italian olympic committee, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li meng-hua, hsien chi-mei, sung chung and wang fu-yung.

also present was giorgio melis, cultural attache of the italian embassy in china.

Italian Table Tennis Team Plays Friendly Matches with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

the italian table tennis team played a friendly match with the peking team at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening.

among those watching the match were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, hu hung-fan and wang fu-yung.

present were also giulio onesti, chairman of the italian olympic committee; guglielmo sineri, leader of the italian

table tennis delegation and giorgio melis, cultural attache of the italian embassy in peking.

the peking workers' indoor stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and italy. the italian and peking teams played a total of eight men's singles matches, two women's singles matches, two men's doubles and two mixed doubles matches. the italian players who hold the bat with a tennis grip played a spirited and plucky game. they played spinning loop drives on the forehand and fast flick shots on the backhand, and won three men's singles matches and one women's singles match. the chinese players put up a good performance of fast-attacking table tennis close to the table and of seizing opportunity to attack after service. the exciting matches drew warm applause.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chairman of Board of Directors of Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. Japan, Fetes Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Sun Ping-hua

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 21, 1972)

wataru tajizu, chairman of the board of directors of mitsubishi bank, ltd. japan, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and sun ping-hua, leader of the visiting shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

present on the occasion were koga hanichi, general manager of the mitsubishi heavy industries, ltd.; chujiro fujino, general manager of the mitsubishi corporation; shinojima shideo, general manager of the mitsubishi chemical industries, ltd.; nakajima masaki, general manager of the mitsubishi steel mfg. co., ltd.; kikuchi shojiro, general manager of the japan mail steamship co., ltd.; matsumura shojik, general manager of the mitsubishi warehouse and transportation co., ltd.

also present was teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association.

tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, also attended the reception.

Sun Ping-hua and Hsiao Hsiang-chien Meet with Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 22, 1972)

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, had a meeting with foreign minister masayoshi ohira of the japanese government in the okura hotel here this afternoon.

at the meeting, masayoshi ohira heartily welcomed sun ping-hua and hsiao hsiang-chien to japan. both sides exchanged views in a friendly manner on the question of normalizing china-japan diplomatic relations.

sun ping-hua, hsiao hsiang-chien and masayoshi ohira expressed the hope that japan-china relations will be normalized as soon as possible, and unanimously agreed to hold talks again if required.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Presents Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women" in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 22, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave its first performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" at the nissei theatre here yesterday and was warmly received by the audience. the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" was also presented.

ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo, and his wife watched the performance.

among the audience were also bon shiraishi, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kenichi hasegawa, standing director of the paper "asahi shimbun"; yohei kono, diet member of the liberal democratic party; as well as well-known personalities of various circles including masao shimizu, norio shirato, chojuro kawarazaki, shisue kawarazaki, takaji nishizawa, keibun nishikawa, koreya senda, hideko takamine, zenzo matsuyama, kimisaburo yoshimura, masato ide, akiyasu todo, notsuki ozaki, kei kumai, shunichi nakamura, hidesato ashihara, chikuzan otani, kakichi uchiyama and saburo endo.

leader of the troupe sun ping-hua accompanied them in watching the performance.

warm and prolonged applause burst out when the performance came to an end. the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun" presented baskets of flowers to the artists to congratulate them on their successful performance of "the red detachment of women".

earlier, the shanghai dance drama troupe of china has given six performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" to an audience of over 8,000 at tokyo's nissei theatre.

Japanese Socialist Party Gives Luncheon for Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 22, 1972)

the japanese socialist party gave a luncheon here this noon to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, who took up his post in japan recently.

other guests at the party were representative hsu tsung-mao and other staff members of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

present at the party were tomomi narita, chairman, and yoshio hino, vice-chairman, of the central executive committee of the party; kanejiro take, chairman of the diet policy committee; airo kitayama, chairman of the policy deliberation council; hideo nakajima, director of the general affairs bureau; kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau; and eietsu morinaga, director of the editorial board of the party's organ "shakai shimbo".

narita and hsiao hsiang-chien spoke at the party. they expressed the desire for the early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Meng Meet Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation at Sino-Japanese Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams played their second friendly matches with the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, and minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china wang meng saw the matches. prior to the matches, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with yutaka maeda, leader of the japanese men's and women's volleyball

delegation, seigo nakamura, adviser to the delegation leader, toshizo hasegawa, secretary general of the delegation, and hiroshi kishida, secretary to the delegation leader.

delegation leader yutaka maeda said: "we were received by prime minister kakuei tanaka before our departure. he urged us to act as a bridge for japan-china friendship."

premier chou en-lai said: "you are fulfilling your task very well. you have indeed played the role of a bridge and promoted the development of friendly relations between china and japan. besides, you have warmheartedly and sincerely passed on your skill to chinese volleyball players. for all this, i express my thanks to you. please convey my thanks to prime minister kakuei tanaka."

at 7:40 p.m. the chinese and japanese players filed into the arena amid strains of music and exchanged team pennants. premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, liao cheng-chih, wang meng and yutaka maeda walked down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken together with them.

attending the meeting and watching the matches were leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsuen, chao cheng-hung, han nsu, nsiang cnien, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and chang chih-huai.

both the chinese and japanese volleyballers played a spirited game in this evening's exciting matches. the 18,000 spectators constantly applauded the players of both countries for their good performance. the japanese men's and women's teams won by the identical score of 3:0.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1972)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation led by yutaka maeda, vice-chairman of the japanese volleyball association, left here for home by air today via shanghai and kwangchow, after paying a friendly visit to china. the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here on board the same plane.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned including chang chih-huai and hu hung-fan, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present were also yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and shigero shirane, liaison official in peking of the japan international trade promotion association.

during their week-long stay in peking, the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams each played three friendly matches with chinese teams. the japanese players' good sportsmanship and fine skill made a deep impression on the

chinese people and sportsmen. the volleyball coaches and referees of china and japan held discussions to exchange experience. the chinese coaches and referees regarded the discussions as a good opportunity for them to learn from their japanese friends.

while in peking, the japanese friends took time out to visit the palace museum, the great wall, the summer palace and other scenic spots and places of historical interest and were given a warm welcome. the visit of the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams has promoted the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Premier Chou En-lai's Congratulatory Message to Abdel Salam Jalloud

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a telegram to abdel salam jalloud, warmly congratulating him on his becoming premier of the government of the arab republic of libya. the telegram reads as follows:

his excellency major abdel salam jalloud, premier of the government of the arab republic of libya,

tripoli, libya,

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of the premier of the government of the arab republic of libya, i express warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the friendship between the peoples of china and libya grow and develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

july 22, 1972

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Chang Chih-hsueh Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening for the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to morocco, according to a rabat report.

the reception was attended by abdallah chorfi, secretary general, abdel latif khales, director of the office, and medkouri, head of the sports department, of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports; omar ben chakroun, deputy chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; guedira, first vice-president of the rabat municipal committee and founder of the moroccan table tennis association; mollay hachem, head of the external affairs division of the staff of the royal army of morocco; and kettani, chairman of the moroccan table tennis association; as well as moroccan table tennis players.

kacem zhiri, moroccan ambassador to china, was also present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to morocco were also present.

chinese table tennis players played exhibition matches at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves New Zealand for Australia

(NCNA-English Auckland, Jul. 22, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here by plane this morning for australia after concluding its friendly visit to new zealand.

it was seen off at the airport by john stewart, honorary president, alf harding, chairman of the executive committee, and k.c. wilkinson, honorary secretary, of the new zealand table tennis association; r.j. rassie, president of the auckland table tennis association; r. evans, chairman, and jack ewen, national secretary, of the new zealand-china society; personages who have visited china as well as chinese residents here.

yesterday evening, the chinese delegation gave a farewell reception for friends from the new zealand table tennis association and the new zealand-china society and friends from other circles. comrade wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, was present at the reception.

head of the chinese delegation chen yuan-kao, nztta chairman harding and deputy mayor of auckland dr. lindo ferguson spoke at the reception, expressing the nope tnat exchanges of visits by delegations of various fields would be increased to enhance the friendship and understanding between the people of the two countries. an atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed throughout the reception.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese delegation attended a meeting organized by the new zealand-china society, the auckland university students' association and the local overseas chinese community. chen yuan-kao, on behalf of the chinese table tennis delegation, presented gifts to r. evans and jack ewen of the new zealand-china society, john woodroffe, president of the auckland university students' association, and overseas chinese community. the chinese players played an exhibition match for the hosts.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the national liberation day of poland.

among those present at the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, yang chien, minister of communications, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, pai hsiang-yin, vice-minister of building materials, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, chai cheng-wen, ting hsueh-sung and yang chun-mao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

the national women's basketball team of romania led by alexandru mogos, head of the propaganda section of the national committee for physical culture and sports and vice-president of the basketball federation of romania, arrived in peking by air today on a friendship visit.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned including chou chih-tung, sung chung, kung ke-fei, lu ching-che and tien wen-hui, and coaches and players of the chinese women's basketball team.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Senegalese President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1972)

wang chin-chuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of senegal, yesterday presented his credentials to leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, according to a dakar report.

president senghor had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were coumba n'doffene diouf, minister of foreign affairs; moustapha niasse, director of the presidential office; and cheikh leye, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador wang chin-chuan arrived in dakar, capital of senegal, on july 6. he called on foreign minister coumba n'doffene diouf on july 17.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Sea-bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 21, 1972)

chen chih-fang, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, made a speech on fishery at the meeting of sub-committee two this afternoon.

the chinese representative condemned the superpowers for their wanton plunder of the fishery resources of other countries and pledged firm support to the coastal countries, particularly the developing countries, in their just struggle against the superpowers' plunder of their sea fish resources. chen chih-fang also stated the stand of the chinese government on the draft articles on fishing put forward recently by the government of the soviet union.

chen chih-fang said, "the chinese delegation has studied the statements made by the representatives of various countries at sessions of the sea-bed committee. the representatives of many developing and other small and medium-sized countries have stated the determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests, expressed dissatisfaction with the superpowers and another distant-water fishing power for their current practice of plundering fishery resources everywhere and expressed resolute opposition to the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. the chinese delegation fully supports these just propositions and would like to explain its own position on some of the questions concerning the development of sea fishery."

in the past few years, he recalled, "70-80 percent of the total annual catch of these powers was that made in distant oceans, while the annual catch of some developing countries has been on the decrease year by year. owing to the fact that these distant fishing powers disregard the interests of coastal states and sometimes concentrate their fishing fleets in one area for intensive catches, serious damage has been caused to the fishery resources. for instance, the resources of herring, cod and haddock in the northern atlantic and the northern pacific have drastically decreased, and those of some fishes are almost exhausted.

"sea fish resources are an important component of the natural resources of coastal states. and the shallow sea waters along the coasts are important places for the main sea fishes to spawn, feed and hibernate. at present, more than 80 percent of the world's total catch is made in the shallow sea waters, which comprise only 7.8 percent of the total sea area on the globe. the domination of the few distant fishing powers over the seas and their reckless plunder of fishery resources in the shallow sea waters of other coastal states have already caused tremendous damage and posed a serious threat to the economic interests and state sovereignty of many coastal states, particularly those in asia, africa and latin america."

chen chih-fang continued, in the face of this grave situation, it is only natural and right for the coastal states to adopt necessary and pertinent measures to protect their fishery resources. the chinese delegation supports

the coastal states, and particularly the developing states, in their just struggle to develop their national economy, safeguard state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of sea fishery resources. we hold that the coastal states have every right to delimit, according to their geographical conditions and in the light of the needs of their national economic interests, certain economic zones beyond their territorial seas, so as to protect their fishery resources.

"on the question of other countries coming to the sea area adjacent to a coastal state for fishing, we hold that a reasonable solution should be sought through negotiations between the coastal state and the country or countries concerned on the precondition of non-encroachment on the sovereignty of the coastal state. we are deeply convinced that the coastal states are fully capable of protecting and rationally exploiting the fishery resources in their own economic zones. some people assert that fish can perish, hence it would be a waste of resources if no one makes catches, and use this assertion as a theoretical basis for their plunder of fishery resources everywhere. this is done with ulterior motives and is extremely absurd".

the chinese representative said, "the distant fishing powers cannot but admit in words that the coastal states have certain preferential fishing rights beyond the limit of 12 nautical miles, but at the same time they are trying to impose all sorts of restrictions, saying for instance that the preferential fishing rights 'must be consistent with the objective of conservation' and 'should not be misused'. as everyone knows, the great majority of the asian, african and latin american countries have been subjected to bullying and oppression by imperialism over a long period of time, their productive forces have been seriously damaged and to this day their fishing techniques and capabilities still lag far behind those of the distant fishing powers. it is these distant fishing powers that are plundering and damaging the fishery resources in a big way; and it is they which have the responsibility to keep the fish resources from being damaged. so long as these distant fishing powers do not act wantonly in making catches, the fishery resources can be protected. it is they themselves which have brought damage to the fishery resources, yet they now show concern lest the coastal states would abuse the preferential fishing rights and leave the fishery resources unprotected. this is nothing but an attempt to shirk responsibility for their guilt and divert people's attention.

"today, large numbers of asian, african and latin american coastal states and other small and medium-sized countries are direct victims of maritime hegemony. a glaring fact is that fleets of the distant fishing powers are barging against the gates of other countries and wantonly plundering sea fishery resources under the latter's noses. yet they demand that the seas should be 'open to harvest on a non-discriminatory basis' by their fishermen, as if they were given discriminatory and unfair treatment by others. isn't this confounding right and wrong and trying to mislead the public?

"to dominate the seas and oceans, the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other at the same time. on the question of delimiting fishing areas or economic zones, they have been working hand in glove. one of the superpowers asserts: 'we do not consider it appropriate to define broad fishing areas or economic zones.' the other says even more bluntly that it

will continue its 'opposition to unilateral claims of fisheries jurisdiction beyond the recognized 12-mile fisheries zone....' this fully shows up their wild attempt to realize their proposition of 'maximum high seas and minimum territorial seas', so that they may make use of the so-called 'freedom of the high seas' to push maritime hegemony, encroach upon the sovereignty of other countries and plunder their fishery resources."

on the draft articles on fishing put forward recently by the government of the u.s.s.r., the chinese representative declared, "far from placing restrictions on the distant fishing powers, this draft tries to place restrictions on the catches of coastal states in the areas adjacent to their territorial seas. this is putting the cart before the horse and attempting to create a legal ground for it to plunder the fishery resources of other countries."

"according to the provisions of the soviet draft," he continued, "coastal states can only record the illegal activities of foreign fishing vessels which plunder everywhere the fishery resources of other countries, but have no right to punish them. only the flag states can handle the cases and punish these vessels. this is even more arbitrary and unreasonable. as is known to all, some latin american countries have arrested and fined u.s. fishing vessels which intruded into their territorial seas for illegal fishing, while the u.s. government encourages the piratical acts of these fishing vessels, pays the fines for them and threatens to stop its 'aid' to the countries concerned. who can believe that the u.s. government would handle the cases and punish the pirate fishing vessels on the basis of the records made by the victimized countries?

"what is even more intolerable, the soviet government flagrantly states in its explanation of the above-mentioned draft articles that it would agree to the right of all nations to share the benefits of the exploitation of sea-bed resources under three conditions which are in effect as follows: (1) a unanimous resolution on fishery in conformity with the views of the soviet union must be adopted; (2) the breadth of territorial seas must not exceed 12 nautical miles; and (3) freedom of passage must be guaranteed through those straits which are used for international navigation. assuming the posture of an overlord of the seas, the soviet government here lays down one condition after another to all countries of the world. it would not allow all nations to share the benefits of the sea-bed resources if they should not observe the conditions laid down by it -- as if it were the owner of all the sea-bed resources of the world. this is really the height of impudence exclamation

"here, we deem it necessary to point out: the affairs of the world must be handled by the peoples of all countries together, and no superpower should be allowed to be the overlord. whoever wants to be the world's overlord will certainly meet with ignominious failure.

"at present, the struggle of the developing countries in defence of their sea rights and against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers is rising vigorously. the chinese people have become keenly aware through their long practice of revolutionary struggles that the independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. opposition to economic plunder and protection of national

fishery resources by the developing countries are the inalienable sovereign rights of independent states. china will cooperate with all those countries that uphold justice and make joint efforts for a fair and reasonable solution of the maritime fishing problem," the chinese representative concluded.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 22, 1972)

chinese physicist of american nationality dr. yang chen-ning flew off here yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chang chen-ya and han yang-shan, and relatives of dr. yang chen-ning.

earlier, wang hung-wen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, met with and gave a dinner for dr. yang chen-ning and his relatives.

dr. yang chen-ning had met his relatives and toured shanghai, peking, nanking, shashihyu in hopei province, sian, yenan and kwangchow where he visited cultural institutions, factories, rural people's communes and scientific institutes. while in peking and shanghai, he had discussions with chinese scientists.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 3, 1972 No. 5188

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

In Studying Marxist-Leninist Works, Put the Stress on Studying the Full Text

by

Central Study Group under CCP Committee of Jutung Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

Remove Ideological Obstacles

In the past we used to have some muddle-headed ideas about the question of study of Marxist-Leninist works. The first muddle-headed idea was: We do practical work and do not handle theoretical work, so we may study merely some basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints and need not have to study the Marxist-Leninist works systematically in their full text. Later, in the course of discussion, some comrades who did leadership work before the great proletarian cultural revolution cited their personal experience to show that blindness would be very serious in practical work if we did not pay attention to studying the revolutionary doctrines.

One of the comrades who took part in the whole process from the organizing of mutual-aid cooperative groups to the establishment of people's communes knew very clearly that agriculture must take the road of collectivization. When swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type pushed the fallacy of "san-tzu i-pao," he felt that this was incompatible with collectivization, but he could not tell why it was wrong. As a result, he promoted some wrong methods of work and committed mistakes of the line.

Later, with the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture developed in depth, some localities suggested instituting a system of accounting with

the brigade as the basis and put forward a wrong slogan, "It does not matter if we carry out the policy a bit too far provided we follow the correct orientation." He felt that these suggestion and slogan were incorrect, but he also could not tell why. He could have no alternative but to agree to let a few brigades make experiments accordingly. Through the movement criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, he realized that he had been deceived by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and had run against Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line.

All learned from this comrade's experience that understanding a few basic viewpoints alone was far from enough. In fact, if we do not work hard to study the full text, we cannot possibly master the basic viewpoint and, when meeting practical problems, cannot consciously practice Marxism and resist revisionism.

The second muddle-headed idea was: There are many books of Marx and Lenin and they are all difficult to read, and so progress in study is bound to be slow. The comrades fear that "distant water cannot quench immediate thirst." Practice shows that this viewpoint is wrong. It is only by persevering in reading the Marxist-Leninist works and by reading more of them and over a long period of time that we can continuously deepen our understanding, digest these works thoroughly and have a real grasp of the Marxist-Leninist principle and apply it in guiding revolutionary practice.

The third muddle-headed idea was: If we read Marxist-Leninist books one by one, we shall not be able to grasp the main points and understand them deeply and it is better to read some selected chapters and paragraphs. It is necessary to select some chapters and paragraphs to read and to study the Marxist-Leninist works to grasp the main points, but it is also necessary to read them in their entirety one by one. Only by studying the classics well can we lay a good foundation. Without this foundation, we shall not be able to grasp the main points and deepen our understanding. For instance, we formerly selected to read some chapters and paragraphs in "The State and Revolution" and won initial understanding of such doctrines as "The state is an organ of class struggle, an organ for the oppression of one class by another" and "The state is a 'special repressive force,'" thereby strengthening our viewpoint of class struggle. But, after studying "The State and Revolution" in the full text, we have gained still better and deeper understanding of the concept of "the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Our muddle-headed ideas in study showed that the pernicious influence spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i had not yet been wiped out from our minds. Later, in the course of group study, we relentlessly criticized pragmatism many times and decided to persevere in studying Marxist-Leninist works in the full text, to work hard to raise our Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and to apply the Marxist-Leninist works in guiding our revolutionary practice better in the future.

Conscientiously Deal With the "Tiger Blocking the Way"

We formerly read little about the Marxist-Leninist works and had a poor foundation. In addition, our cultural level was not high. In reading Marxist-Leninist works in their full text, we met many "tigers blocking the way." These "tigers blocking the way" chiefly fell into two categories: One included the general terms and technical terms; the other included the more abstruse dissertations. In dealing with the former, we usually looked them up in reference works and went on; in dealing with the latter, we chewed them persistently in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains until we had a real grasp of them.

For instance, in reading "Anti-Dühring," a philosophical essay by Engels, we did not spend too much time on studying the general and technical terms of physics, chemistry and mathematics but exerted efforts to understand the basic viewpoints. In the chapter on "World Schematism," Engels said: "To attempt to prove the reality of any product of thought by the identity of thinking and being was indeed one of the most absurd delirious fantasies of a man named Hegel." At first we did not have unified understanding of these words Engel said. Some of us mistook that Engels also opposed the identity of thinking and being. To clear up this important question, some comrades made use of all spare moments to delve into it and warmly discussed it during collective study. They combined the principle of the identity and antagonism of the aspects of a contradiction and the dialectical relationship between the course leading from matter to consciousness and the course leading from consciousness to matter with their study of these words of Engels. They eventually made clear that these were the materialist and the idealist approaches to the theme of the identity of thinking and being and that these words of Engels criticized the idealist trash peddled by Dühring. Hence, they understood that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type distorted these words of Engels and negated the identity of thinking and being for the entire purpose of cheating the people and opposing the putting of proletarian politics in command.

In the course of study, we understood that: The "tigers blocking the way" are not fearful and the problem is that we must handle them conscientiously. We adopted these methods:

First, diligently carry out private study. Lenin said: "Anyone who is afraid of work cannot possibly arrive at the truth." We also realized that: He who does not work strenuously can neither tame the "tigers blocking the way" nor advance on the road of understanding the truth of Marxism. In particular, to our "squad members" who work in the countryside and cannot sit together to study, diligent private study at ordinary times is still more important. Practice tells us: Without diligent study and hard work of the individuals at ordinary times, there cannot be the lively and vivid discussion of the collective; if we pay attention to grasping the main points and finding the difficult points at ordinary times, we can put forth problems and express our viewpoints in the course of collective study.

Second, rely on the wisdom of the collective. In collective reading, there are many participants and opinions are numerous, so that the scope of thinking is broad and the participants may enlighten one another, overcome their own shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points and make progress together. The ordinary difficult points can be solved easily after discussion. The "squad leader's" going in the fore to learn is very important to be good or poor display of the collective wisdom. If the "squad leader" studies more quickly, appreciate the problems more deeply, grasps the important points more accurately and have full command of things, he can enlighten and lead others properly and solve problems with better results.

Third, study the Marxist-Leninist works in conjunction with Chairman Mao's works and think about problems by linking them with these works. and it will be easy to understand and have a real grasp of these problems. Perseveringly read the Marxist-Leninist works one after another, and start reading a second book after finishing reading the first, so that "tigers blocking the way" will decrease by a large number; read a third book after finishing reading the second and there will be still fewer "tigers blocking the way." For instance, proceed with "Critique of the Gotha Program" after seriously reading the "Communist Manifesto," and there will be fewer "tigers blocking the way." Lenin's "The State and Revolution" expounds the Marxist doctrine of the state. After reading through this book, proceed to Marx's "The Civil War in France," and there will be still fewer "tigers blocking the way."

Make Clear the Principle by Linking It with Reality

To study Marxist-Leninist works with good results, the most fundamental thing is to persevere in the principle of uniting theory with reality. Only by reading conscientiously in conjunction with the realities of the three major revolutionary movements can we deepen our understanding of the Marxist-Leninist works; and only by having a real grasp of the basic spirit of the Marxist-Leninist works in their full text, by appreciating the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and by changing our thinking can we exercise better command over the practice of revolutionary struggle.

Last year, grain and cotton production in our hsien was in an improved situation. Some localities wanted to keep greater quantities of grain and cotton in reserve during the year-end distribution. How should this problem be solved? We studied the Marxist principle in the general distribution of products in society and went deep into the cotton- and grain-producing areas to make analysis and comparison by the method of dissecting a sparrow. We discovered that after criticizing the "three-all and four-not-retaining" fallacy spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, these localities were bent on "retaining more and distributing less" in handling the question of distribution, so that the proportion of reserves exceeded the target set in the "60 regulations" for rural people's communes. To overcome this tendency and to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses in socialism, we held a special study class. After achieving unified thinking,

we decided the proportion between distribution and reserve on the basis of the "60 regulations" and in accordance with the different conditions in various localities, put the relationship between accumulation and consumption in their right positions and correctly handled the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual.

For some time, as a result of the influence of the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the equalitarian tendency of "going to work like a swarm of bees but idling away the time" and "anyone who answers the roll call is given an equal number of wage points" appeared in our hsien, dampening the enthusiasm of the masses. After reading Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program," we understood that the equalitarianism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and "equal distribution" advocated by old opportunist Lasalle were goods of the same brand. If the ultra-"Left" ideas were allowed to go on spreading unchecked, consolidation and development of the collective economy would be undermined. Accordingly, we organized forces to investigate the conditions of labor management in 17 units and discovered that one commune clearly differentiated "putting wage points in command" and "remunerations according to work" and carried out the policy relatively well. The hsien committee promptly summed up and popularized the experience of this commune. Now 70 percent of the production teams of the hsien have improved labor management and have gone further to carry out the Party's policy in the light of this experience.

Through solution of these problems, we further understood the important principle expounded in "Critique of the Gotha Program" and came to realize that: A socialist society differs not only from a capitalist society but also from a communist society of the future. The series of directive and policies drawn up by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao for rural people's communes of the present stage have been put forward precisely on the basis of the basic Marxist-Leninist principle vis-a-vis the current situation in China's countryside. With this understanding, we learned more deeply the Party's directives and policies and raised our consciousness of carrying out the Party's directives and policies.

* * *

Study Revolutionary Doctrine, Raise the Level of Policy Understanding

by

Central Study Group of CCP Hoch'ih Hsien Committee, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

For some time, in the course of study, some comrades of our hsien committee have paid one-sided attention to learning phrases and memorizing quotations; others hoped to find from the books some methods of solving specific problems and did not make strenuous efforts to study the Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods, and so their study did not produce excellent results.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee organized all its leading members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's precept on the style of study: We study the Marxist-Leninist doctrine "for the purpose of finding from it the standing, viewpoint and method of solving problems of theory and tactics for the Chinese revolution." They realized that: In order to read and study seriously, they must adopt the scientific attitude of acting honestly and finding truth from facts and perseveringly oppose the formalist and pragmatist policy of study advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Their study can really produce results and go on deepening provided they read diligently in close conjunction with the problems of the orientation and the line, learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in solving practical problems of class struggle and line struggle and unify theory with practice.

Some time ago, with the line education developing in depth, the broad masses continuously raised their ideological consciousness and did farming for the revolution. Good personalities and good deeds of devotion to the collective kept emerging from among them. In this state of affairs, some communes and brigades did not record wage points for work or pay remuneration for work done in cooperation. At first, the leading members of the hsien did not achieve consensus toward this problem. Some of them held that this method was compatible with the "objective conditions" and reflected "the demand of the masses"; others did not share this view.

How should this problem be approached? We conscientiously studied Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. In this book, Marx pointed out clearly the two stages of communism and put forward that in the period of socialism, only the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" could be put into effect. He said: "What we refer to here is such a communist society, which has not developed on its own foundation but, on the contrary, has just been produced from a capitalist society, so that its economic, moral, mental and other aspects still bear the vestiges of the old society from which it was born." Chairman Mao points out: "Socialist society covers a considerably

long historical period." This tells us that "vestiges of the old society" which the socialist society retains cannot be wiped out at one stroke but will take a "considerably long" period to solve gradually and in line with the continuous development of the people's ideological consciousness and of the productive forces in society. This objective law of social development is not determined by the people's subjective wish. We hold that revolution develops continuously and by stages. Our struggle today is aimed at the great target of realization of communism. But we cannot go beyond the possibility of realities and enter communism in one giant step.

In accordance with the basic Marxist-Leninist principle and the objective conditions of China's economic development, Chairman Mao has charted various rural economic policies, which correctly reflect the objective law of socialist economic development and represent the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. The method of not recording wage points for work and not giving remunerations for work done in cooperation is against the Marxist-Leninist principle of socialist distribution and runs counter to the rural economic policy for the present stage. This method will invariably dampen the enthusiasm of the masses. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type advocated "cutting the tail of private ownership" and practiced equalitarianism. This looked utterly "Left" but actually it was "Left" in form but Right in essence. They frenziedly attempted to use this method to interfere with and violate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to attain their sinister aim of restoring capitalism.

Through study, all learned theoretically the importance and necessity of implementing the Party's various economic policies in the countryside and raised further their consciousness of carrying out the Party's various policies. With the exception of a few of them who stayed behind at home to preside over the day-to-day work, all leading members of the hsien committee went deep into the basic-level units to make investigations and study on the one hand and to propagandize the Party's policies on the other hand. Meanwhile, they have launched a hsien-wide movement to study and carry out the Party's various policies, thereby greatly arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members in socialism. In the course of carrying out the Party's policies, they understand more deeply the Marxist-Leninist principle of the compatibility of the relations of production with the productive forces and the compatibility of the superstructure with the economic base.

* * *

Study Repeatedly, Think Conscientiously

by

Party's Nucleus Group of Wusih Municipal Chemical Engineering System

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

In the course of reading, we once showed two tendencies. One was that we delved into books and paid no attention to linking reading with practical struggle; the other was that we were anxious to achieve results and made no effort to find out the meaning. As a result, we failed to have a good grasp of Marxism and could not direct practical struggle effectively. Practice in the past year and more tells us that in order to have a real grasp of what we study, we must go into action and think hard about the problems.

We members of the nucleus group feared no hardships in work but did not work hard enough in study. Later, after analyzing the condition of reading, we suggested that in reading and study, we should not be content with turning over the pages one after another and reading the books one after another and we must think conscientiously about the problems and try repeatedly to understand them. Reading is like eating; if we swallow our food hastily, we may not know its taste. Accordingly, in the course of study, we read books and thought about problems simultaneously. Gradually we cultivated the habit of thinking. Initially, whenever we studied a book or a chapter, we strove to make clear its theme and basic viewpoint. After reading and understanding a book in its full text, we strenuously applied the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving the actual problems that cropped up during the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, we could study a book deeply, bore into it thoroughly, and produce relatively remarkable results from its study.

In studying "On Practice" and some selected chapters and paragraphs in "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," we adopted this method, read repeatedly and conscientiously, studied the works by Marx and Lenin in conjunction with Chairman Mao's works, simultaneously thought about the problems in these works, clearly distinguished between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, and then held discussion to deepen understanding and to guide practice.

The basic-level cadres and the masses formerly criticized our leadership style which they said was "generalized," saying that we only played the role of a "relay station" and did not play the role of a "transformer." After studying the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, we applied the revolutionary doctrine in guiding the revolutionary practice and, through practice, deepened our understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby strengthening our viewpoint on practice, making investigation and study intensively and changing our generalized style of leadership.

Practice makes us understand that: Only by deepening our understanding of the actual conditions can we correctly carry out the instructions given by the higher level. If we are content with the general submitting of reports to higher levels and giving of instructions to lower levels and do not go deep into realities to make investigations and study and do not understand the practice of the revolutionary struggle, we cannot combine the spirit of the instructions given by the higher level with the specific conditions of our system and cannot really put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies on a solid basis in the basic-level units. Now, in doing our work, we not only combine the general call with the giving of concrete guidance to individuals but also take the summing up of practical experience as a very important task for each of the leading cadres.

We cannot have a real grasp of the basic viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by studying them once or twice. Instead, we must study and appreciate them repeatedly. Each time we studied them, we put a step forward and deepened our understanding a bit. For instance, at first we did not understand clearly the dialectical relationship between politics and the economy. Some comrades thought that economic work was chiefly a problem of concrete vocational work and the nucleus group was responsible for grasping politics and the line, so that they once slackened their leadership over economic work. In the course of reading and study, applying the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, we conscientiously discussed the problems of the relationship between politics and the economy and came to understand that the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere was often linked with the productive activities of an industrial enterprise so that the Party organization of an industrial enterprise must not grasp the line and talk about politics by divorcing them from economic work.

Our nucleus group studied considerably intensively on three occasions the precepts of Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relationship between politics and the economy. The first time, we studied Lenin's viewpoint "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the ABC of Marxism" and Chairman Mao's viewpoint "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and criticized the "theory of productive forces" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby understanding clearly that we must under all circumstances perseveringly take the line as the key link, put proletarian politics in command and put politics in command of the economy.

The second time, in the course of a deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we studied Chairman Mao's viewpoint "There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true," criticized the fallacy "Politics may overrule everything else" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and established the viewpoint of grasping production for the revolution.

The third time, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching that political work "must be carried out in conjunction with economic work" and came to realize that: The line education must be combined with the struggle-criticism-

transformation movement. Only thus would it be possible to bring really into play the role of proletarian politics as the commander in the sphere of production.

Through this relatively systematic study and criticism, we understand more comprehensively and deeply the basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of the relationship between politics and the economy and, subsequently, we can handle relatively correctly the relationship between politics and the economy, continuously resist the interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type coming from the "Left" or the Right, and arouse the cadres and the masses to carry out in an all-round manner the great directive of "grasping revolution and promoting production."

Having overfulfilled the state plan for the last year, our chemical engineering system again overfulfilled the state plan for the first quarter of this year. Productivity of labor has increased, more profits have been submitted to the state, the quality of products has improved, production cost has dropped and some units have changed their backwardness of suffering loss for a long time in the past. By way of summing up experience of both the positive and the negative examples, we have continuously raised our consciousness of theoretical study.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Learn the Good Local Experiences in Carrying Out Line Education To Promote and Deepen the Line Education in the Units

- A certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command follows Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country."

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command have humbly learned the advanced experiences in conducting line education from the people in the countryside, in factories, mines and enterprises where they are stationed, thereby promoting and deepening the development of line education in the unit.

Since the beginning of this year, this unit has regarded learning the advanced experiences in line education summed up by the masses of people as an important part of learning from the people. In order to promote the development of line education in the unit, it has humbly learned the good experiences of line education from various local units by linking the unit's practice in line education with learning, by taking measures such as going out to invite people in, by conducting social investigations, and by making use of various opportunities. In consquence, effective results were achieved.

The artillery company of this unit performed its production tasks and stayed in the No. 5 production team of Wanghai production brigade. Members of the unit often learned from this production team and invited the cadres and the people of the team to tell them their experiences in conducting line education. In the process of conducting line education for commune members, the leading group of this production team adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching, "The leaders must therefore be skilled in uniting the small number of active elements to form a backbone around the leadership." They organized those old poor peasants who had bitter experiences in and animosity against the old society to study and draw up plans for line education together. They also invited them to relate their family histories and village history and to impart their understanding of the Party's basic line in terms of their own personal experiences to commune members. As a result, the commune members' consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines was further raised. The Party branch of the artillery company modestly learned these experiences. The comrades organized a backbone of cadres and Party members together to analyze the situation of the company, to draw up plans for education and to instruct and assist fighters. Chi Yu-ying, a standing Party branch committee member, had better understanding of the Party's basic line through conscientious

reading and study. The Party branch let him introduced his personal experience of study at a general meeting of the company and many were deeply inspired.

In the course of learning the people's advanced experiences in carrying out line education, the commanders and fighters of this unit realized that as line education continued to deepen, new experiences in the people's line education would continue to appear, and hence it was necessary to learn consistently and perseveringly.

There was a "May 7" cadre school which had scored comparative good results in line education near the place where the unit was stationed. The unit regarded this school as a target for learning from the people, and regularly learned the experience in conducting line education from this cadre school. This cadre school combined closely line education with revolutionary mass criticism in the course of educating the people with the Party's line of unity for victory laid down at the "9th CCP National Congress." As a result, the students of the school strengthened their understanding of the Party's line in the "9th CCP National Congress" and reinforced revolutionary unity among themselves. On the basis of these experiences, the unit organized cadres and fighters to criticize penetratingly swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who committed crimes of sabotaging the Party's line of the "9th CCP National Congress," thereby raising their consciousness in implementing the unity for victory line of the "9th CCP National Congress."

This cadre school has also summed up the experience of deepening line education through popularizing typical cases. This unit learns the experience too from the cadre school. It has made efforts to nurture and popularize its own advanced models in the course of carrying out line education. They went deep into basic levels to conduct investigation and research. According to the unit's needs in line education, they have respectively popularized the experience of the first machine-gun company in integrating reading and study with line education, and the experience of the intelligence company in integrating education in revolutionary tradition with line education. Consequently, this promotes the deepening development of line education in the unit.

Leading cadres of this unit play a model leading role in the course of learning the people's advanced experience in conducting line education. When Li Liang-kuan, the deputy leader of the unit, returned home to visit his relatives in Shantung, he discovered that the mass activities in line education were a success in a brigade in his home village. He visited the brigade and asked the brigade Party branch secretary to tell him their experiences.

The political commissar of this unit personally led a study group to go and visit on foot the communes and brigades in their neighborhood. They discovered that the leading group of Hsihsinchuang brigade adhered to the materialist theory of reflection and fostered the style of

investigation and study in carrying out education, that they were able to promptly discover and solve problems that cropped up in line education and hence had the line education promoted and deepened. The group modestly learned and brought these experiences back to the unit. They organized the cadres to study and discuss these experiences. As a result, the cadres were urged to pay more attention to going to basic levels and line education in the unit is better carried out.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

CCP Committee of Nanning Municipality, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, Seriously Educates the Cadres and Masses in the Party's Basic Line with Close Reference to the Reality of Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1972)

(NCNA Nanning) The CCP committee of Nanning municipality, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, conducts education in the Party's basic line throughout the municipality with close reference to the reality of struggle, deep-goingly repudiates the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, ceaselessly raises the consciousness of the cadres and masses in class struggle and line struggle and pushes forward the development of revolution and production throughout the municipality.

Since the 2nd session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of Nanning municipality has been extensively educating the cadres and masses in ideology and the political line and developing Party consolidation and "one-strike and three-oppose" activities. This has brought about an extremely favorable situation in revolution and production throughout the municipality. However, under the favorable situation, some of the cadres have developed arrogance and self-complacency, begun to lack the necessary vigilance against class struggles and failed to differentiate clearly between the correct line and the erroneous line.

The leadership of the municipal Party committee realized that these problems reflected the fact that the municipality Party committee itself failed to grasp firmly education in the Party's basic line. Thus the municipality retained only a small number of its leading members on duty in office and sent most of them deep into factories, mines and enterprises to conduct investigation and study and conduct education in the Party's basic line with reference to the reality of struggle.

For a period of time, workers in No. 1 Machine Tool Works of Nanning municipality were relatively confused in ideology and failed to fulfill their production plans. Last year, the secretary of the municipal Party committee came to stay in a selected spot in this factory, where he studied seriously the Party's basic line together with members of its leadership, fully mobilized the masses to uncover contradictions and exposed the class enemy's activities in corrupting young workers and sabotaging production. Vivid facts of class struggle educated them profoundly. Then they again held factory-wide repudiation meetings and displays so as to conduct deep-going education in the Party's basic line and energetically repudiate the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This ceaselessly raised the consciousness of the cadres and workers throughout the factory in class struggle and line struggle and greatly stimulated their socialist initiative.

Last year, although this factory sent out 200-odd workers and 30-odd pieces of equipment in support of fraternal factories, but the workers in the factory still managed to make technical innovations in a big way. They constructed more than 20 pieces of equipment by themselves and carried out more than 50 items of large and small technical innovations. This brought about a new situation in revolution and production in the factory. Later, the municipal Party committee held an on-the-spot meeting here participated by basic level cadres in the municipality to popularize the experience of this factory.

The municipal Party committee also held study classes to train basic level cadres in the municipality by turns to raise their consciousness in the implementation of the Party's basic line. Secretaries and deputy secretaries of basic level Party branches attended the 16 study classes for basic level cadres held by the municipal Party committee for a total of 8,900-odd times. In the study classes, they seriously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and deep-goingly developed repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style. Upon returning to their own units after study, many basic level cadres voluntarily used the Party's basic line to guide their work.

During the conducting of education in the Party's basic line, the Nanning municipal Party committee paid attention to leading the cadres and the masses to develop penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with close reference to realistic class struggle to enable cadres at various levels to see clearly what was the correct line and what was the erroneous line and to ward off voluntarily the class enemy's interference with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the "Left" and the Right.

During a period of time, as a result of the influence of extreme "Leftist" ideas of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, workers of some of the factories considered reasonable regulations and systems to be "controlling, checking and oppressing." Some of the workers even developed anarchism. With a view to this situation, the municipal Party committee combined education in the Party's basic line with the strengthening of enterprise management and the repudiation of anarchism to enable these workers to draw a clear line between socialist regulations and systems and revisionist "controlling, checking and suppressing" and to realize that anarchism was a reflection of class struggle and line struggle.

The Party committee of Nanning Machine Works energetically repudiated preposterous theories such as "systems are useless," etc., spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and educated the cadres and workers by such facts of the works as the losses in production and the waste of man-hours suffered by the works during a period of time because the workers failed to manage affairs according to reasonable regulations and systems, etc. This made everybody realize that discipline was a guarantee for the implementation of the line, that reasonable regulations and systems were scientific methods of management derived from practice by the broad masses of workers, and that such regulations and systems were necessary for managing socialist enterprises well.

Later, they fully mobilized the masses to set up production and management systems for business accounting, position and responsibility, attendance checking, quality examination, control, maintenance and repair of equipment, production safety, and technical operating procedures, etc., to strengthen the work of management in this factory. A comparison between last year and the year before showed that the total output of this factory was increased by 65 percent, labor productivity was increased by 52 percent, cost of production was reduced by 13 percent and profit turned over to the superior organization was increased by more than four times.

The Nanning municipal Party committee also paid attention to combining education in the Party's basic line with the implementation of specific lines. From an investigation and study conducted by the municipal Party committee it was discovered that some of the factories conducted construction with smaller, slower, inferior and less economical results and that the principal causes were that these enterprises did not use the viewpoint of class struggle and line struggle to observe and handle important questions in economic construction.

Consequently, the municipal Party committee used such methods as holding of study classes, grasping of typical examples, convening of on-the-spot meetings, etc., to teach the cadres and workers to look at specific lines in economic construction from the level of the basic line and make cadres and workers realize that the only way to guarantee the realization of the Party's basic line was to implement the Party's specific lines correctly.

Last year, Nanning Sugar and Paper Mill decided to convert an old warehouse into a synthetic fiber shop capable of producing 5 tons of products a day. At that time, much equipment had to be made by themselves. At the beginning, there were people who thought they had never even seen such equipment before, therefore they lacked confidence in making the equipment by themselves to build the synthetic fiber shop. Some people even thought "it does not look right" to use an old warehouse for building a workshop.

With a view to these ideas, the municipal Party committee helped the leadership of this mill to hold a study class for cadres above the level of workshop, in which it combined education in the Party's basic line with the implementation of the guideline of self-reliance and arduous struggle and organized the cadres to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. This made the cadres realize that the only way to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to better uphold the Party's basic line was to implement Chairman Mao's guideline of self-reliance and arduous struggle and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. On the other hand, if we stretch our hands upward for aid, fear hardship, worry about good looks, fail to obtain greater, faster, better and more economical results, we shall make the situation unfavorable for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After understanding was elevated, the broad masses of workers threw themselves into the battle of building the synthetic fiber workshop and

developed a vigorous movement of repairing old equipment, utilizing unserviceable equipment and retrieving old and unserviceable iron and steel scrap. Thus in less than a month's time, they found from the mill more than a hundred tons of old and unserviceable iron and steel scrap, 17 old motors and over 170 old and unserviceable valves, which helped to solve the problem of lack of materials. By using the old warehouse, they save the state 160,000 yuan's worth of capital. The first stage of the synthetic workshop was quickly completed. It began operation immediately, producing two tons of products a day.

When conducting education in the Party's basic line, the Nanning municipal Party committee also paid attention to educating the cadres in the general policy of strictly differentiating and correctly handling the two qualitatively different contradictions to enable cadres of the basic level to understand the Party's specific policies from the Party's general line and general policy as well as to voluntarily ward off any interference with the Party's various specific policies by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i from the "Left" or the Right.

For a period of time, the Nanning Horticulture Farm failed to handle well the two qualitatively different contradictions and this affected revolution and production. Upon discovering this problem, leading members of the municipal Party committee promptly organized all cadres and workers in the farm to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's general policy of correctly handling the two qualitatively different contradictions. They resolutely hit the class enemy's sabotage activities, persevered in the guideline of "unity--criticism--unity" toward erred comrades and performed meticulous ideological work on them so as to unite the majority of cadres and masses. This brought about a new situation of vigorous development in revolution and production throughout the farm. Last year, although the farm was severely hit by natural disasters, it not only changed the situation of losses but also turned over a profit of more than 30,000 yuan to the state.

As a result of its failure to implement well the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, Nanning Metallurgical and Mining Machinery Works failed to develop the role of some of the technical personnel fully. Thus, a deputy secretary of the municipal Party committee who stayed at a selected spot in this works helped them to study and implement the Party's policy on on intellectual elements of unity, education, transformation,and fully developed the active role of the technical personnel in the works in grasping revolution and promoting production.

* * *

INVESTIGATION REPORTS

Two Good Short Investigation Reports

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

_____ today's "people's daily gives prime importance to two investigation reports under the banner headline: "please read these two good short investigation reports". the reports are entitled: "tsoumakang production brigade correctly handles contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry and expands sheep raising" and "shanghua production brigade expands pig raising".

the editor's note reads:

these two investigation reports are in plain language and clear, with no unnecessary words. this style of writing should be greatly encouraged.

many of our newspaper articles are too long. who wants to read them? a change is needed.

in his article "oppose stereotyped party writing" 30 years ago, chairman mao criticized long empty articles and pointed out: "we should learn how to write shorter and pithier articles." this call is still of practical significance for us. we would like to join other comrades in a conscientious effort to solve this problem so that the writing of articles becomes shorter, still shorter.

following are the investigation reports:

(one) tsoumakang production brigade correctly handles contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry and expands sheep raising

tsoumakang production brigade of the wulichiao people's commune is in a hilly area of honan province's hsihsia county. it has 16 production teams, 236 households, 1,221 people and an area of 115 hectares. the land was poor and grain output low, so the brigade could not produce enough to feed the people when there was a slight drought or waterlogging. following chairman mao's great teachings "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and "an economy without animal husbandry is an incomplete national economy", the brigade has since 1965 correctly handled the contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry and raised a large number of sheep in accordance with local conditions. the brigade grazed 240 sheep in 1965. by 1971, it had 1,300 sheep, averaging five and a half sheep per household.

uphold chairman mao's revolutionary line,
raise sheep for the revolution

there was vigorous class struggle and a struggle between the two lines in expanding the brigade's flocks. at first, because liu shao-chi preached individual farming and capitalist tendencies, some people who were

seriously influenced spread the nonsense: "for grain, rely on the collective; for spending money, rely on yourself." as a result, peasant households expanded the raising of

sheep while collective sheep breeding made no headway. later, the brigade collectivized more than 90 per cent of the sheep raised by peasant households in an effort to develop collective flocks. this hit the enthusiasm of the commune members for raising sheep and the flocks decreased. in dealing with this question, the brigade party branch studied the policies as regards rural people's communes, and eliminated interferences from the right and the "left". it implemented the party's policy. in addition to increasing collective sheep raising, each household has been permitted to raise one or two sheep. in this way the flocks grew to 1,300 sheep by the end of 1971, of which 1,060 were raised by the collective. in the past six years, the brigade has sold 1,340 sheep to the state and sold far more sheepskin and wool than in 1965.

chairman mao's philosophic thinking helps solve contradiction

the production brigade solved the contradiction between forestry and sheep breeding through repeated struggles. at first, some people said: "sheep raising precludes afforestation. if we want to plant trees, we should get rid of the flocks." others suggested that sheep raising be suspended three years for the saplings to grow. the brigade party branch ran a study class. chairman mao's philosophic works helped them recognize that careful tending of the sheep would solve the contradiction. both sheep and trees were needed for the revolution. the brigade party branch mapped out a plan to plant half of the 330 hectares of slopes to trees and graze sheep and cattle on the rest. after five years when the trees were sturdy, sheep would graze there and the former pasturage was afforested. in this way, the barren slopes would be green in a matter of a decade; both forestry and sheep breeding would prosper.

sheep breeding helps increase grain output, income, contribution to state

more sheep provide more farmyard manure and increase farm output. grain yield in 1965 was 1.8 tons per hectare and in 1971 it increased to 4.2 tons, outstripping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas south of the yellow river. the state had to supply the brigade with four tons of grain in 1964. but in 1971 the brigade delivered 33 tons of surplus grain to the state, besides setting aside 15 tons for collective reserves. the brigade was able to spend ten thousand yuan on building a reservoir, a flour mill and a tree nursery. the poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "our slopes are covered with green, and animal breeding is prospering. we're assured a bigger output."

(two) shanghua production brigade expands pig raising

the shanghua production brigade in lanchi county, chekiang province was formed by the former shanghua agricultural cooperative.

chairman mao praised the cooperative in 1955 in a comment on an article entitled "a great number of pigs are raised here". the comment has guided and encouraged the poor and lower-middle peasants in achieving one success after another.

this brigade now has nine production teams of 314 households with 1,566 people, averaging 0.053 hectares of land per capita. though it suffered natural calamities last year, the brigade harvested 9.6 tons of grain per hectare, and had 2,592 pigs in stock, averaging 8.3 pigs per household or 29 pigs per hectare of farmland or 1.66 pigs per capita. the collective economy becomes ever more flourishing. its contribution to the state has increased and commune members' income has risen.

all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery

members of the brigade have seen through practice that by implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy, they win victory in revolution and develop production, that departing from chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy, they suffer setbacks in both revolution and production. they hold mass discussions every year to learn and exchange experience in implementing chairman mao's comment, check up how they implement the policy on pig raising and solve problems arising in expanding pig raising. the brigade party branch puts pig raising on the agenda, maps out plans and pays attention to implementing them. as a result, the number of pigs in stock has continued to rise. the brigade had more than 2,500 pigs last year, over six times the number in 1955.

education in the struggle between the two lines has been vigorous and the brigade has expanded pig raising, increased manure, improved the soil, raised the per-hectare grain output and income, and promoted an all-round advance in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery. grain output increased from 3.31 tons per hectare in 1955 to 11.31 tons per hectare in 1970. in the past 17 years, the brigade delivered to the state 3,405 tons of grain and more than 11,000 pigs. the brigade at present has 420,000 yuan in public accumulation funds and 105 tons of grain in reserve. it has set up a tree nursery, a hatchery, fish-breeding grounds, a bee farm, a beancurd workshop, a brick kiln and a fodder-processing plant. the brigade's income from collective side-line production last year was 155,500 yuan, 22 times that in 1957.

on the basis of the growth of agricultural and side-line production and the increase in collective accumulation, the brigade has spent 110,000 yuan on agricultural machinery. the brigade now has two medium-sized tractors, two walking tractors, ten electric motors, five pumps, three electric threshers, one diesel engine, as well as machines for processing agricultural and side-line produce, sprayers, transplanters and rubber tyred carts. the brigade has largely mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, irrigation, threshing, food processing, fodder crushing and transportation. all households have electric lights and loudspeakers. the shanghua brigade is a scene of revolutionary prosperity.

conscientiously carrying out collective and individual pig raising simultaneously

chairman mao pointed out in his comment: "apart from collective pig-raising by the cooperatives, every peasant household should be advised to raise one or more pigs." practice has shown the shanghua brigade that collective and

individual pig raising must go hand in hand, dropping neither one nor the other. the brigade's collective pig farms increased from one to ten between 1955 and 1971. the number of pigs rose from 16 to 1,035, and that of sows grew from 14 to 167. the pig farms keep improving. the number of pigs raised by individual peasant households has expanded greatly, from 400 in 1955 to 1,557 last year.

when a commune member sells a pig weighing 60 kilograms and above, the production team gives him 40 to 45 kilograms of grain apart from the 25 kilograms of fodder grain sold him by the state. this is done to encourage the commune members to raise pigs. besides, the collective distributes to pig raising households or sells them at low price a fixed amount of such green feeds as duckweed, milk vetch and turnips. as for the few poor and lower-middle peasants who lack the funds, the production team helps them by granting interest-free loans to buy piglets.

vigorously expanding fodder production

fodder is the material foundation for pig raising. raising more pigs is out of the question unless the question of fodder is settled. in line with chairman mao's comment, the poor and lower-middle peasants have since 1955 correctly handled the relation between growing grain and fodder crops and between green pig feed and fodder crops. working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have vigorously expanded fodder production. they made full use of water resources to grow green pig feed. the brigade's 70 ponds can yield enough green feeds to last the pigs three-quarters of the year. while ensuring grain production, they grow two grain crops and one crop of vegetables a year, and use the stalks, husks and leaves to produce a sugar-rich pig feed.

their specific method of using green pig feeds is: milk vetch in spring; duckweed and another wild water plant in summer, autumn and part of the winter; and turnips in late winter and early spring. in addition, the state supplies them with some bran, residues from distilleries and molasses as pig feeds. the use of a wide variety of green pig feeds saves a lot of firewood and grain.

the growth of pig raising has helped increase grain production and improve living standard for the commune members.

ART EXHIBITIONS

National Art and Photo Exhibitions Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

the two-month national art and photo exhibitions held in peking in honour of the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" were seen by 935,000 people before it closed yesterday.

more than 1,700 diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, foreign experts working in china and foreign friends on friendly visits to china saw the exhibitions.

workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres, professional and amateur artists and photographers from the capital and other parts of the country said many of the exhibits had clear-cut revolutionary political content, a militant artistic style and great artistic appeal. visitors said they received a lively education in ideology and political line from the exhibits which reflected the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

"all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." visitors were impressed by photographs and paintings recording chairman mao's great revolutionary activities. after seeing the oil paintings "chairman mao's heart is linked with ours" and "carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end", a worker at the peking general knitwear mill said: "these paintings express the warm love the workers, peasants and soldiers have for chairman mao. from the bottom of our hearts we like such works in praise of chairman mao and the brilliant victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line." a new student at tsinghua university, who comes from chairman mao's home village of shaoshan in hunan province, wrote in the visitors' book: "the coloured photographs showing chairman mao in different historical periods are a brilliant record of his great revolutionary activities. these valuable photographs make me understand better that we owe every victory won in the years of revolutionary war and in the period of socialist revolution and construction to the wise leadership of chairman mao, and every victory is a triumph for chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the visitors were inspired by exhibits reflecting the country's socialist revolution and construction and portraying heroic workers, peasants and soldiers. they said that "these vivid art works show the vigorous revolutionary spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers in various fields and the invigorating and thriving atmosphere that prevails throughout our great socialist motherland under the correct leadership of the communist party and chairman mao".

spectators praised works that integrated revolutionary political content with fine artistic forms. remarkable progress has been made in graphic art in portraying

workers, peasants and soldiers. there has also been considerable progress in oil paintings in the past few years. many works combine the fine tradition of concise and detailed painting of chinese traditional art with the vivid colouring and expressiveness of oil paintings. traditional chinese paintings have also made gratifying achievements.

many outstanding works in the photographic art exhibition, such as "lay mines", "norman bethune -- a proletarian internationalist fighter", "an outstanding steel melter" and "taching oilfield at dawn", all have a sound content and high artistic quality, many visitors said.

visitors were inspired by the fact that workers, peasants and soldiers have occupied the positions of fine arts and feature photography. these works by worker-peasant-soldier amateurs point to the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. creation by amateurs, closely coordinated with work by professionals prepares a solid basis for a flourishing of socialist fine arts and photography.

professional and amateur painters and photographers from all parts of the country met in peking during the exhibitions to compare notes. they pledged to follow chairman mao's teachings and go among the masses unreservedly, whole-heartedly and for a long period of time. they were determined in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, remould their world outlook and create more works that are liked by the masses. their aim is to put into practice chairman mao's call: "i hope that more good works will be turned out."

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on National and PLA Fine Art Exhibitions

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

a recent "people's daily" article by wen chi describes the two-month national and the chinese people's liberation army fine art exhibitions that closed here yesterday as "a parade of china's creative art activities in the past few years" which shows "new progress by chinese artists who use art to serve proletarian politics and the struggle between the two lines".

the two exhibitions were held to mark the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's brilliant "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". on display were more than 600 works including traditional chinese and oil paintings, graphic art, posters and new year pictures. they were selected from works done by professionals and amateurs in different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and army units.

a summary of the article "new fruit of socialist fine art" follows:

the works in both the national and p.l.a. fine art exhibitions are sharply delineated as regards subject

matter, art form and characterization. the creation and exhibition of these works reflect changes in creative work in fine art brought by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the advances in the revolution in fine art made by amateur and professional artists.

one

"in the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." a salient feature of the exhibitions is that most of the artists strive to select and present subject matter from current reality, working from the height of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. most of the works have distinctive themes and the spirit of our era. they warmly praise chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and from different angles reflect its great victories in china's industry and agriculture, army building, culture, education and medical work.

a great number of works portray chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. by careful artistic endeavour the revolutionary artists present chairman mao at crucial moments in the struggle between the two lines in the history of our party, sharing weal and woe with the masses in the war years, inspecting factories or people's communes and in the cultural revolution when he directed hundreds of millions of people to advance courageously.

these works express the aspirations of the workers, peasants and soldiers and crystallize the class feelings of the chinese people of all nationalities for their great leader. "chairman mao's heart is linked with ours", an oil painting by the creative art group of shensi province, shows the close relations between the great leader and the masses. it presents chairman mao conversing with peasants in a cave-dwelling in yenan, china's revolutionary heartland. "beauty in her infinite variety", an oil painting by yu mu, presents chairman mao striding on a peak of lushan mountain against the background of scudding clouds and tall and sturdy pines under the rays of morning sun. it is in praise of the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line.

the choice of subject matter, content and characters to be praised is a fundamental question regarding which class and which political line artistic creation should serve. it is also a sharp struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and bourgeois line in literature and art. liu shao-chi, chou yang and company did all they could to oppose portrayal of important socialist themes and tried to change the direction that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. they gave the green light to feudal, bourgeois and revisionist art in exhibitions and publications so as to publicize a great number of works to benumb and corrupt the masses.

the national and p.l.a. fine art exhibitions firmly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art and concentrate on the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and important themes of historical revolutionary significance. this makes the art works textbooks that encourage the masses to press forward and turns exhibitions into classrooms for education in political line. the

militant function of revolutionary fine art "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy" is brought into play.

two

"if you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will eulogize not the proletariat but the bourgeoisie, and if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will eulogize not the bourgeoisie but the proletariat and working people: it must be one or the other."

many artists represented in these exhibitions made good achievements in eulogizing the proletariat and presenting workers, peasants and soldiers by proceeding from living reality, learning from the characterization in the model revolutionary theatrical works and bringing into play varied painting techniques. some characters are shown in the heat of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements and their revolutionary thinking and fine qualities are manifested in an appropriate setting. for example, "this is 'petrel' speaking", an oil painting by pan chia-chun of a p.l.a. unit, shows a swaying coconut tree in a driving rainstorm to set off the calmness and courage of a woman p.l.a. linesman working high on the pole to ensure smooth tele-communications. she looks like a flying petrel in a heavy rainstorm and reflects the vigour and vitality of revolutionary youth.

some art works reveal the thinking of characters through movement, posture or descriptive details in life. a traditional chinese painting by kang tso-tien is a fine example. the artist brings to life an old poor peasant woman with rustic simplicity giving a lesson in class education to a class of pupils. the begger's basket in front of her evokes the miserable life of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. but the neatly dressed woman, her face radiant, shows the sweetness of the new society. through the statement "chairman mao is the people's liberator" she has written on the blackboard and the iron shovel near by, the artist gives a detailed illustration of her deep class feelings for the party and chairman mao, her love for collective productive labour and the next generation and her fine quality in teaching the children both by word and deed. an oil painting "work non-stop for the revolution" portrays the militancy of the great communist fighter lu hsun in continuing to write although he is seriously ill. the painting shows the stubborn fighting spirit of lu hsun as a great revolutionary, a great thinker and a great man of letters.

imaginative figures or representatives of which class should be the main characters portrayed in art? this has since been a focal point of the struggle between the two lines in chinese fine art circles. the basic task of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat is to portray the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, that is, to "create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward".

three

"what we demand is the unity of politics and art, the unity of content and form, the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." many outstanding works on display satisfy

this demand to varying degrees. "a new comer at the mine", a traditional chinese painting by yang chih-kuang, is refreshing because the artist has new ideas and adapts some new painting techniques in portraying the new miner. the painting assimilates the strong points of western chiaroscuro and develops the broad strokes of chinese traditional painting to bring out the girl's pride at becoming a miner against the background of morning sunshine. another traditional painting "a bumper bamboo harvest", a joint work by lu kun-feng, fang tseng-nsien and yao ken-yun is quite different from similar works in old china because it stresses the significance of the bamboo harvest -- support for china's socialist construction. artists in old china generally painted bamboo as the beauty of leisure for feudal scholars while these contemporary artists depict a stream of bamboo rafts floating down a river as well as the exuberant bamboo growing along the river banks to express the happy mood of the poor and lower-middle peasants in gathering a good bamboo harvest to support national construction.

revolutionary political content can find good expression only in fine artistic form. therefore, while paying attention to the ideological content, we must strive to improve form. bold creativeness is necessary in presentation to manifest better the rich and varied life in our present socialist society. we must follow chairman mao's principles "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and critically assimilate all the domestic and foreign legacies in fine art that can be used for the present to enrich expressiveness to serve revolutionary political content better. upholding the stand of the proletariat and the masses, we must make efforts to create art works in a chinese style and spirit which the workers, peasants and soldiers will love.

four

chairman mao teaches: "the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards." in line with this teaching, professional and amateur artists have combined their efforts and encouraged the creation of fine art on a mass scale and, on the basis of popularization, constantly improved and perfected their works. this is another striking feature of the exhibitions and a concrete manifestation of the profound transformation which the proletarian revolution in literature and art has brought to fine art.

the worker-peasant-soldier artists working in different fields have consciously taken up paint brushes and are creating works for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. their works account for the main part of the exhibits. since they are direct participants in the three great revolutionary struggles, their works generally are full of revolutionary ardour and have the rich flavour of life. for instance, the woodcuts in colour "evening roll-call", by chiu huo-chuan, which shows the p.l.a.'s nigh alertness against attack and other works vividly portray their life and struggle in fresh and lively forms. "picking cotton" and "studying philosophy on the threshing ground" and other works by peasant artists show happy poor and lower-middle peasants gathering good harvests for socialism.

there has always been an acute struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies around whether

or not to encourage the creation of fine art by worker, peasant and soldier artists and around the attitude taken toward their works. liu shao-chi, chou yang and other political swindlers always opposed and sabotaged these activities by the masses. we hold that the worker, peasant and soldier artists are the main force of proletarian art and their creations are the strong base for the flourishing of socialist fine arts. chairman mao has always encouraged and paid attention to all forms of literary and art activities by the masses. he urges that "our specialists in the fine arts should pay attention to the fine arts of the masses." specialists in the fine arts should learn from the masses and integrate with them. we note with pleasure that the exhibitions reflect the new development of works created jointly by professionals and amateurs. the amateurs with their profound understanding of life based on direct participation in daily struggles and the professionals with rich experience and skill in creation have come to learn from each other and made progress together.

chairman mao's proletarian line on literature and art has pointed out the direction for the revolution in fine art in china. the rapid progress in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction provides a wealth of sources for creating works of fine art.

may the blossoms of proletarian fine art flourish in the garden of socialist literature and art.

RURAL TRADE

North China Supply and Marketing Center Serves Agriculture Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 24, 1972)

a supply and marketing centre in paoti county of hopei province, north china, has won widespread acclaim for its whole-hearted service to agriculture in accordance with chairman mao's principle: "develop the economy and ensure supplies."

the supply and marketing centre of the peitan people's commune has only 17 workers but it serves all the 46 production teams and more than 10,000 people of the commune, providing them with producer and consumer goods and buying their products.

it is open both during daytime and some hours in the evening. apart from its regular work, it also helps commune members send letters and parcels to the post office and repair farm implements and provides many other services.

workers from the centre constantly bring goods to the doorsteps of commune members and join them in collective productive labour. they modestly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, acquaint themselves with the

qualities of farm machines and implements and investigate local needs so as to meet them in good time. recently, when the ball bearing of a centrifugal pump of a production brigade was damaged, the centre promptly sent it just the kind it needed. the pump was soon in operation again and played its part in the intense fight against drought.

during this year's spring sowing, the production brigades enlarged the acreage of early-ripening crops. this required more ploughs and hemp was needed to harness the draft animals. the service centre sent people to find out how much hemp they needed. the workers promptly sent hemp and farm tools to a brigade in need. the cadres were moved by their whole-hearted service.

in the past two years the service centre brought 18 tons of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cotton and tree seeds and nearly 10,000 medium-sized and small farm machines and tools to the brigades apart from retail sales at the service centre.

the service centre has set up a farm tool repair team. this is convenient for the collective and peasants and saves them money. in the past two years workers repaired more than 3,000 small and medium-sized farm machines and implements for the communes or brigades and 2,000 utensils and other articles for the peasants.

under the leadership of the commune party committee the service centre has helped the commune develop forestry, fishery and other sideline production. this has increased the income of the commune members. so far the commune has planted 700,000 timber trees, 7,800 fruit trees and 13 hectares of wicker plants and is raising 130,000 fish. last year the commune got an income of 700,000 yuan from sideline production. in addition, it extended the acreage of cotton, hemp and sugar beet and trial-planted tea and bamboo.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 23, 1972)

abdul zahir, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan received at his official residence here this afternoon the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy-director general of the general administration of the civil aviation of china. the prime minister had a friendly talk with the delegation.

present on the occasion were abdul wahed karim, director general of the political department of the afghan foreign ministry, and hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan.

the chinese delegation was feted yesterday by the president of the afghan authority of civil aviation and tourism sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi.

the banquet was attended by minister of communications nasratullah malikyar, deputy foreign minister rawan farhadi, other high ranking officials of the royal government of afghanistan and leading members of the various departments of the afghan authority of civil aviation and tourism.

the chinese ambassador was also present.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Abdyl Kellezi Fetes Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 22, 1972)

abdyl kellezi, chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, gave a luncheon today in honour of the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present at the luncheon were xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, piro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, kico ngjela, minister of trade, petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture, myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the

tirana district people's council, ndue marashi, first secretary of the 4th region committee of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and others.

present also at the luncheon were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

at the luncheon which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, comrade abdyl kellezi and comrade sha feng toasted to the incessant development and strengthening of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Honored at Shanghai Soiree

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 23, 1972)

the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, was honoured at a soiree here today arranged by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests were greeted with a standing ovation when they entered the theatre in the company of wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, also attended the soiree.

the shanghai school of dancing presented the modern revolutionary ballet the "white-haired girl" which was warmly received by the distinguished yemeni guests and other spectators.

attending the soiree were also leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai including wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and huang tao.

after the performance, prime minister al aini and others went on stage to cordially shake hands with the dancers and congratulated them on their successful performance. the guests presented them with a floral basket and souvenirs.

accompanied by ho ying and chang yi-ai, prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests visited the machiao people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai this morning and were given a warm welcome by the commune members.

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini Leaves Shanghai for Shenyang at Head of Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 24, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading wound up a friendly visit to shangnai and left here for shenyang by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, left with the delegation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and huang tao.

hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen. when prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests arrived at the airport, more than two thousand well-wishers, brimming over with friendly sentiments for the yemeni people, waved colourful garlands and silk scarves, beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, or shouted slogans to give the distinguisned guests a warm send-off. prime minister al aini waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

prime minister al aini and others this morning visited the shanghai yimin no. 1 bakery and confectionery in the company of wang hung-wen and ho ying. abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of agriculture, and some others visited the shanghai branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences and the shanghai no. 2 cotton mill respectively. the distinguished guests were given a warm reception wherever they went.

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Arrives in Shanyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 24, 1972)

the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by monsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, arrived in shenyang for a visit from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister, no ying.

prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, as well as two thousand well-wishers.

shenyang, one of china's important industrial cities, was permeated today with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen. the airport flew the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen.

when prime minister al aini and others alighted from the plane, chen hsi-lien, yang chun-fu and wang tsung-chou went forward and warmly shook hands with them. accompanied by chen hsi-lien and no ying, prime minister al aini went round to meet the welcoming crowd. filled with profound friendship for the people of the arab republic of yemen, the welcomers jubilantly waved the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen, flowers and multi-coloured streamers. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" young people and art workers, clad in costumes of various nationalities, performed gay dances to express the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the distinguished guests.

among those present at the airport were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including tang tzu-an, yang ti and li chih-wen.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, arrived in shenyang with the delegation.

chen hsi-lien gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome prime minister al aini and the government delegation he is leading.

chen hsi-lien and al aini spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chen hsi-lien praised the yemeni people for their achievements made under the leadership of president al eriani in defending the independence and sovereignty of their country and developing the national economy. he wished the yemeni people constant new victories on their road of advance.

he said: "the chinese and yemeni people are comrades-in-arms standing at the same front in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. prime minister al aini's visit will certainly further enhance the fraternity between the chinese and yemeni peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

prime minister al aini said: we have come from west asia to the people's republic of china in east asia. we do not have the feeling that we are living among strangers. on the contrary, we feel from the very beginning that we are living among friends.

he thanked the chinese government and people for the warm hospitality shown to the delegation. he said: we thank you not only for your hospitality but also for your stand of giving resolute support to the cause of palestine and the cause of the people of yemen. we will always stand together in the struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism in all their manifestations.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests were entertained with a programme of songs and dances by shenyang children.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Jul. 23, 1972)

a chinese volleyball delegation arrived here this morning for a friendly visit. the delegation was led by liu ping-chen, head of the delegation, and liu ching-sheng, its deputy head.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by fabio ruiz, sub-director of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder); mario riva, director of the international relations department of the inder; eliseo acosta, president of the volleyball federation of cuba; representatives of the cuba-china friendship association and chinese residents in cuba.

also present at the airport were lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on 80th Birthday of Emperor Haile Selassie First

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1972)

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate the 80th birthday of his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in the banquet hall was hung a huge photograph of chairman mao and emperor haile selassie the first at a meeting. the photograph was flanked by the national flags of china and ethiopia.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; yang chieh, minister of communications; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lin chiao-chih, kuang jen-nung, chen mu-hua, chang pin, tiao ping-chang, liu fu-chih, ku ming, ting hsi-lin, chang cheng-teh, liu shao-wen and chou pei-yuan.

ambassador makonnen kebret and foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet.

ambassador makonnen kebret gave in his toast a summary of the highlights of the varied activities of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first. he said that his imperial majesty haile selassie the first was born and achieved great distinction as a world figure in the era when the major part of africa fell into the hands of colonialists and took far reaching events which have shaped and continue to shape the destiny of africa.

"in the international arena, his imperial majesty has been distinguished for devoting his life for peace and reconciliation between nations. the role that his imperial majesty has played to defend small nations against imperialism, colonialism, and aggression is well recorded. he is distinguished for his determination to fight against forces that threaten world peace. his conviction that all nations, small or big, can peacefully live together is pursued in the active role that the emperor participates within the non-aligned nations," he said.

"his imperial majesty is the vanguard of pan africanism. his uncompromising opposition to apartheid is well known," he added. he said that in the 9th organization of african unity annual summit held in rabat, morocco, the african statesmen unanimously adopted a resolution to pay special tribute to his imperial majesty on his 80th birthday anniversary on july 23, 1972 by issuing special commemorative stamps.

he said: "to crown his distinguished services to the world and specially to africa and in particular to ethiopia, his imperial majesty haile selassie the first

opened a new and an important chapter when he made the historical trip to the people's republic of china last october."

speaking about a picture taken of his imperial majesty haile selassie with chairman mao tsetung at the great hall of the people, he said: "this picture is a vivid symbol of the foundation of profound friendship, close cooperation and mutual benefit and confidence that exists and continues to exist between the ethiopian people and the chinese people, and between the african people and the chinese people."

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first and to the imperial government and people of ethiopia.

he said: "his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first is a well-known african statesman. as early as the 40s of this century, the heroic ethiopian people led by his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first defeated the italian fascist aggressors, defended the independence of their own country and made useful contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against fascism. in international affairs, the imperial government of ethiopia under his imperial majesty has pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposed imperialism and colonialism and the barbarous policy of racial discrimination followed by the white racists in southern africa, and supported the organization of african unity, the african cause of unity against imperialism and the national independence movements in the african regions which are not yet independent. we express our appreciation of and support for this.

"the relations between china and ethiopia have developed smoothly since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the state visit to china by his imperial majesty the emperor last october and his friendly meeting with chairman mao tsetung have, in particular, laid a good foundation for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we are confident that with the joint efforts of our two sides the friendship between the peoples of china and ethiopia and the friendly cooperation between the two countries will surely increase with each passing day."

diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jul. 23, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a film reception here yesterday at which the chinese colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown.

attending the reception were lieutenant general hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and head of the physical education organization of iran; brigadier abdollah vasigh, deputy head of the iranian physical education organization; amir abbas amin, president of the iranian table tennis federation; as well as iranian officials of various government departments and friends from various circles.

diplomats of some countries in iran were also present.

on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the chinese ambassador presented the film to the iranian physical education organization.

speaking at the reception, the chinese ambassador and lieutenant general hojjat kashani expressed the wish for the strengthening of cooperation in physical culture and other fields between china and iran.

CHINA AND ITALY

All-China Sports Federation Fetes Italian Olympic Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1972)

giulio onesti, chairman of the italian olympic committee, and his assistant donato martucci were honoured at a banquet given by the all-china sports federation here this evening.

attending were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of the host and other organizations, including li meng-hua, sung chung, hsieh chi-mei and ni chih-chin.

giorgio melis, cultural attache of the italian embassy here, was present.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation. they wished that the friendship between the people and sports circles of china and italy would grow daily.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese T.U. Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of activists of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent unions of japan. leader of the delegation is sumio iguchi, deputy leader taizo sakata and secretary general noriyoshi nomura. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, chang shih-chung, ou tang-liang and chin pu-chun, as well as representatives of peking workers.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Holds Gathering with Japanese, Korean Artistes in Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, Jul. 24, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china held a friendly gathering with japanese actors and actresses and korean residents after its arrival here yesterday.

all members of the haguruma troupe, who had come here especially from yamaguchi and some members of the matsuyama ballet company joined the chinese actors and actresses in performances. a song and dance ensemble of korean residents in osaka, hyogo and other places joined the gathering which were permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity of the three peoples of china, japan and korea.

on the back stage, members of the matsuyama ballet company were teaching chinese dancers a japanese dance they were soon to perform. chinese dancers were coaching japanese friends for the chinese dance "washing clothes", and with the help of a chinese actress, an announcer of the korean song and dance ensemble were correcting her pronunciation of the chinese words in the song "the east is red".

singers of the haguruma troupe performed chinese revolutionary songs in chinese and some items which describe china's socialist construction. two chinese actresses -- shih chung-chin and lu chang-ying, both playing the role of the "white-haired girl", said after seeing the performance: "the friends of the haguruma troupe, after surmounting numerous difficulties, have persisted in going deep among the workers and peasants under difficult circumstances. such revolutionary spirit of theirs is worthy of our learning."

mao hui-fang, who plays the part of nsi erh in the chinese revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" said: "the friends of the matsuyama ballet company have made tremendous efforts for the success of our performance." she said: masao shimizu, head of the company, together with its actors, actresses and others have not only worked together with us everyday and in every performance, but also taken care of our life. during our performance in tokyo they provided us with their rehearsing hall. actually, we performed on the same stage everyday. we must seriously learn from them.

at the gathering, chinese singers sang korean songs in korean language.

the gathering ended amidst the singing of "the internationale".

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Kuwait Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met abdoul hameed abdoul-razzaq soud al-buaijan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to china, and discussed the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Second Vice Premier Pak Sung Chul Receives Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 24, 1972)

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received the chinese chemical fertilizer delegation with chiang ko as leader and tuan chin-po as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, and kim hyong sam, minister of chemical industry.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea was also present.

Second Vice Premier Pak Sung Chul Receives Chinese Tourists' Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 24, 1972)

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received the chinese tourists' group with tsung hsi-yun as leader and liu chien-pin as deputy leader.

present on the occasion was han byong un, director of the korea international tourist agency.

counsellor of the chinese embassy to korea chang hsu-yuan was also present.

Chinese High Polymers Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

a six-member group of the academy of sciences of china left here for pyongyang by train today for a study of high polymers. leader of the group is tsao yung.

seeing the group off at the railway station were liu ta-kang and hu nai-chu, leading members of the institute of chemistry of the academy of sciences of china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Teng Ying-chao Meet Pakistan President Bhutto's Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto's children benazir, mir murtaza, sanam-sema and shah nawaz.

present on the occasion were b. ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here, and air attache group captain shujaatullah khan and his wife, military attache colonel a. g. abid and his wife, second secretary anwar kemal and third secretary riaz muhammad khan of the embassy.

present were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen; chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung; ting nsuen-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned, including yen cheng-chang, chu chuan-hsien, wei chien-yeh, chen yen, chi chao-chu and chang nan-chih.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message Expressing Sympathy for Philippine People Afflicted by Typhoon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

the red cross society of china today sent a message to the red cross society of the philippines, expressing sympathy for and solicitous regards to the philippine people afflicted by typhoon and rain-storms.

the message reads:

learning that luzon of the philippines was repeatedly hit by typhoon and disastrous rain-storms which caused heavy losses to the people of many provinces, the chinese people and the red cross society of china express deep sympathy for the afflicted people in the philippines and request your society to convey our solicitous regards to the people in the afflicted areas. our society has decided to donate rmb 1,000,000 yuan's worth of materials (including two thousand tons of rice and medicine, canned food and cotton blankets) to help the people in the afflicted areas overcome difficulties.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 24, 1972)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a reception at the embassy here today on the occasion of the visit of the chinese gymnastic delegation to romania.

present at the reception were marin birjega, vice-president of the romanian national committee for physical

culture and sports, elena poparad, chairman of the romanian gymnastic federation, and other leading members of the physical culture and sports circles of romania.

all members of the chinese delegation with lu wen-chun as head were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian national women's basketball team led by alexandru mogos, head of the propaganda section of the national committee for physical culture and sports and vice-president of the basketball federation of romania.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife attended.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including chou chih-tung, li hsi-ling and lin chen, as well as chinese women basketball players and coaches.

the banquet was full of warm expressions of friendship between the chinese and romanian people and sportsmen. li ching-chuan and alexandru mogos spoke.

li ching-chuan said: the visit to china by the romanian women's basketball team will contribute to further promoting the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries and to improving the technique of this sport.

alexandru mogos said: the current friendly visit provides us with a good opportunity to know each other and learn from each other. may the friendship between the people and sportsmen of romania and china continue to grow.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Republic of South Vietnam Vice Foreign Minister Stops Over in Peking on Way Home from Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1972)

le quang chanh, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left peking for home by air this morning. he flew in here on july 20 after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of algeria.

upon his arrival, he was greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

vice-minister le quang chanh was honoured at a banquet given by han nien-lung on the evening of july 20.

during his stay in peking, vice-minister le quang chanh visited a factory, a people's commune and a school. he and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister Receives Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 23, 1972)

sudanese minister of youth, sports and social affairs salah abdel aal mabrouk received all members of the chinese men's basketball delegation led by chi ming-tao and had a very friendly conversation with them at his office this morning.

minister mabrouk hoped that the visit of the delegation would open a new page in the further cooperation and exchange of culture and sports between the two countries and wished the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples be further developed.

chi ming-tao conveyed the warm greetings of the chinese people and sportsmen to the sudanese people and sportsmen.

present on the occasion were deputy director of sports of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs faisal

hamd tewfik, chairman of the all-sudan basketball association colonel farouk buluk, and secretary-general hashim and other officials of the ministry.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li fang, cultural secretary, of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Fetes Mrs. Snow

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 23, 1972)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and his wife wang ching gave a dinner here today in honour of mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of the late american friend mr. edgar snow. her son, daughter and relative were present at the dinner. mrs. snow had visited china recently.

ambassador chen chih-fang had a cordial and friendly conversation with mrs. snow.

before the dinner, mrs. snow and other guests, accompanied by the ambassador and his wife, saw the chinese film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

wang chung-li, chinese consul-general in geneva, and others were also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 4, 1972 No. 5189

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PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Fraternal Soldiers on Great Liang Mountains

- A story of how the 6th Company of a certain unit of the Chengtu PLA Command unite with the people of the Yi nationality in fighting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1972)

Stationed in our mountainous village are PLA troops.
They are like former Red Army men.
On the Liang Mountains stand green pines
With roots entwined.
The army and the people are united
Their hearts linked to each other.

This is a song sung by the people of the Yi nationality, the predominant population of Great Liang Mountains, in praise of the 6th Company of a certain unit of the PLA Chengtu Command.

The 6th Company is a fighting group made up of multi-national fighters of Yi, Han, Miao, Tibetan and other nationalities. For over ten years, on guard over the Great Liang Mountains, members of the company have carried on and developed the PLA's glorious traditions, humbly learned from the Yi masses and wholeheartedly served the Yi people. In their cooperation with the Yi people in a joint struggle to build new socialist Great Liang Mountains, profound friendship in fighting has developed.

Serve the People in Every Way

One day in the early autumn last year, the 6th Company returned at dusk to its mountain-ringed garrison area, the Big River Embankment, after fulfilling an assignment in another area. That night, the leadership of the

unit concerned sent up a movie projection team by way of entertaining the commanders and fighters of the 6th Company. The commanders and fighters immediately set up a red flag on the river embankment. At the sight of the red banner, the Yi people of the walled villages in surrounding hills danced for joy and ran around spreading the news: "Our fraternal soldiers have come back! The comrades of the 6th Company are back!" From all sides, people converged on the camps of the 6th Company. A P'u and A Ma [old men and women] grasped the hands of the cadres and fighters and showered them with questions about their well-being. The young folks, plucking the strings of their lutes, danced the "kuo-chuang" dance. At the foot of towering and interlocked mountains and over the banks of the Heishui River with its rushing waters, there appeared a jubilant scene of reveling army-men and people close as members of the same family.

Over ten years ago, when the 6th Company came to encamp at Big River Embankment, the commanders and fighters took the proper handling of cherish-people work as their own responsibility. Every time a festive day was being celebrated, a movie shown or a night meeting held, the fighters always went to hillside walled villages to invite the Yi folks over. As time went on, the village folks felt very uneasy as the fraternal soldiers always had to come over to invite them by crossing mountains and ridges and covering a long distance. So they arranged with the 6th Company to show a red flag as a signal: If the red flag was hoisted over the embankment, then it was an invitation to them to come over. For ten years, this red flag linked the hearts of the army and the people into one. The Yi people affectionately called it "The love-the-people red flag."

This red flag stands as a witness to many deeds that the commanders and fighters of the 6th Company have done for the people.

Every spring, the commanders and fighters help the Yi commune members do spring farming. If the crops in the fields are ripe for harvesting, they would direct every effort toward the job to help the masses out. If an emancipated slave's family wants firewood or straw, the fighters would spend whole Sundays gathering firewood uphill for their class brothers. If a commune member falls ill, the health personnel would send up medications at all hours, day or night.

One year, when the seedling-transplanting season was approaching, P'ingt'ang brigade at the southern foot of the Lochi Mountain was hit by a serious dry spell. A large area of terraced fields cracked. Rice seedlings wilted. To help the village folks of the Yi nationality fight the drought, the commanders and fighters led by former company commander Chou Han-liang, climbed up the 3,000-odd-meter high peak, hoes on their shoulders, to crack open rocks and dig a channel to conduct water. After fighting day and night, the armymen and the people dug an 8-li long channel, with water led to the cultivated fields from sources in the depths of mountains and forests. That year, P'ingt'ang brigade achieved a large-area bumper harvest.

One snow-swirling night, a gust of strong wind ripped off the roofing of Mu-chia-mu-su's tile-and-plank house on a towering mountain over 3,000

meters above sea level. The Party branch of the 6th Company immediately ordered deputy head of the 9th squad Erh-chi-erh-ku to lead the whole squad up the snow-clad mountain to fell trees and split wood to rebuild the house for Mu-chia-mu-su. Mu-chia-mu-su, "Wa Tzu" [slave] of slave owners in the old society for several decades, said with feeling to the fighters, "You have brought me Chairman Mao's concern and the Party's warmth."

One Spring Festival, on its way to field camping, the 6th Company moved into a walled village of the Yis on the banks of Yllehhsi River. Dropping their knapsacks, the comrades immediately set about fetching water and splitting firewood for the villagers and spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought with fervor. On learning that his own army had arrived, an oldster of 97 years ached for a glimpse of the fraternal soldiers. But unsteady on his feet, he began to feel sorry that he might not have his wish fulfilled. Before liberation, under the whip of slave owners, he was set to work like a draft animal and put through all known hardships. After liberation, he stood up. Now he was spending the happy evening of his life in a people's commune. On learning of the oldster's desire for a look at the PLA unit, deputy political instructor of the 6th Company showed up at the latter's home in the company of several fighters. They carried the oldster pickaback to the company unit. The cadres and fighters cared for him like a member of the same family. Profound friendship shown by the fraternal soldiers brought tears rolling down the cheeks of the old man. He said to the fighters, "You are really Chairman Mao's good fighters and our Yi people's bosom friends!"

Standing Guard in Positions of Socialism

Seeds of revolution were sown over Great Liang Mountains the year the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army passed by on its 25,000-li Long March. After the 6th Company came here, the commanders and fighters of the company following in the footsteps of the Red Army have plunged into the great struggle for socialist revolution and construction here.

In Huangmaokeng, led by the local Party organization and government, they teamed up with the emancipated slaves in a struggle for democratic reform. A start was made in socialist construction.

On the bank of the Heishui River, united with the emancipated slaves toward the same goal, they doggedly follow the socialist road. A resolute struggle has been launched against the criminal plot of a capitalist comeback by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

Now, the commanders and fighters of the 6th Company find with excitement that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people's communes are bursting into full bloom like camellias all over the Great Liang Mountains. A further fillip is given to the high fighting spirit of the fighters on guard in this socialist position.

In the spring of 1970, the 6th Company moved into Hsich'ichia north of the Liang Mountains on a support-agriculture mission. Kuchlleh brigade

placed near where the company unit was stationed was then witnessing a heated struggle between two roads. The Party branch of the company immediately ordered Chi-o-shih-ch'ieh, A-ti-o-ha, Feng Kuang-yü, and other Communist Party members to join the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team under the unified leadership of the Party committee of Kanlo hsien and go to Kuchüeh brigade to team up with the emancipated slaves in their local class struggle.

Day in and day out, led by the Party organization of the propaganda team, they studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism in relation to the condition of class struggle in the walled villages. Political instructor Liu Ch'i-ho joined the fighters in picking up the hoe and the sheep-driving whip and combined work with visiting emancipated slaves. In terraced fields, the fraternal soldiers told them everything there was to know about the enemy. In the depths of mountain forests, the sheep-herding commune members also told their fraternal soldiers various indications of a tendency toward capitalism. At the fireside, old men talked about the cause and effect of class struggle in the walled villages. At lakesides, water-hauling women provided clues to the activities of the class enemy.

From a large mass of information acquired in an investigation, they found the underlying causes of the two-road class struggle in Kuchüeh brigade. It turned out that a handful of die-hard slave owners unreconciled to their fate exploited the reactionary "chia-chih" (an organization that combined tribal authority with government in the former slave-owning society on the Liang Mountains) as a means of winning over cadres, playing up the line about "tigers falling back on mountain forests and the Yi nationality on the 'chia-chih'." A cadre constantly rubbed shoulders with slave owners on feasting and drinking sprees, unmindful of any distinction between the enemy and ourselves. Through this cadre, the reactionary slave owners brought pressure to bear on the emancipated slaves and undermined the collective production effort. The commanders and fighters of the 6th Company and comrades of the propaganda team clearly saw that the class enemy were making the "chia-chih" serve their own ends and that the "chia-chih" was giving the enemy protection. It was unanimously held that to strike a blow at the class enemy, we must rub the fuzz from the eyes of the emancipated slaves and be thorough in bringing the reactionary "chia-chih" to book for crimes committed.

A general meeting to criticize and condemn the crimes of the "chia-chih" was called in Kuchüeh brigade. People came to the meeting lifting high a placard, "China can be saved only through socialism," and carrying 38 pieces of displays soaked through with slaves' blood and tears. The sight of iron chains, wooden boots, knives and spears that the slave owners of the old society used for torturing slaves overwhelmed Mother A-chih, a "kuo-chuang wa-tzu" (鍋庄娃子, a slave of the lowest order) for several decades in the past, with an uncontrollable burst of grief and rage. She was the first to stand up to condemn the crimes of the reactionary "chia-chih." When Mother A-chih was in her childhood, A-ta (her father), loath to incur the enmity of people and to serve the cause of the "chia-chih" for the

slave owners, was caught in an attempt to escape from the "tiger's mouth" at midnight and shot to death. In a desperate struggle with the slave owner, her mother was pushed down an overhanging cliff. Fearing that young A-chih might break out of the iron chains, the wicked slave owner slashed her leg with a knife and put her in a sheep pen. Mother A-chih's accusation fanned the flames of rage of armymen and civilians alike. They said, "The reactionary 'chia-chih' was a yoke put on the neck of the 'wa-tzu.' Now the slave owners are again making a vain attempt to use it as a means for a comeback. We must thoroughly smash the enemy's vicious plot."

While listening, Shen-wa-t'e, head of the brigade, mused with bowed head: "I'm a brigade cadre. Why should I have for a time mistaken a crafty fox for a hospitable magpie? I failed to see the reactionary essence of the 'chia-chih' exploited by the slave owners as a means of carrying out sabotage activities. I was not unaware that a cadre in the brigade had failed to recognize the class enemy and was lured by the slave owners to do something bad. Yet I dared not bring the matter to light or make the culprit a target of struggle....." As he thought of this, Shen-wa-t'e threw off the "ch'a-erh-wa" (查尔瓦 , a woollen wrap) he had on his body and went to face everyone. He reviewed his own mistake before the masses and laid bare the crime of slave owners of corrupting and luring the cadres. Thereafter, Shen-wa-t'e led the emancipated slaves of the whole brigade in a fierce attack against capitalist forces. In the struggle, Kuchüeh brigade further consolidated the socialist position.

Contribute Toward the Building of A New Liang Mountain Region

The Great Liang Mountains was forging ahead at the speed of 1,000 li a day!

The commanders and fighters of the 6th Company joined their brothers of the Yi nationality in a struggle to change heaven and earth in the area of the Liang Mountains.

Placed in the Jih-ch'a-a-mu Mountains, Shihp'u production brigade was hit by floods and waterlogging in 1968. A large stretch of crops was submerged under water. Earth was stripped away as if skin had been peeled off its surface. What remained were deep grooves running hither and thither and piles of rock thrown around helter-skelter.

True to the wishes of the comrades of the whole company, the 6th squad of the 6th Company came here. The moment the comrades dropped their knapsacks, they went down to the fields to take a look at the aftermath of the natural calamity. At night, they sat with the cadres and masses of Shihp'u brigade in a circle around a fire to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the need for courage to fight and courage to win and gave an account of the revolutionary practice of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in changing heaven and earth. Militia platoon leader Ni-ku-la-lo rose from the group to say: "Our revolutionary predecessors shed blood for the liberation of the Liang Mountains. Why can't we build up Shihp'u

in a proper way?" "You're right! Nothing is to be feared. The only fear is getting dispirited," said an old man seated next to Ni-ku-la-lo.

The study meeting turned into one for mobilization of forces against the natural calamity.

Armymen and civilians said in chorus: True to Chairman Mao's instructions, we must rely on our own resources and fight amidst hardship to win victory.

A call for army-people unity in the battle of building up Shihp'u was sounded.

In October, Jih-ch'a-a-mu Mountains lay covered in a majestic mantle of snow, with biting wind whistling and howling through it. Anchored in a rock was a big poster by the fighters with the inscriptions: "Be determined and show no fear for sacrifices and remove all obstacles to win victory." True to the tough-bone spirit, they, along with the broad masses of commune members, applied hoes and picks to rock after rock, every rock hard as iron, to restore the fields to order. Communist Party member Lung Neng-fu, a Han fighter, took the lead in tackling the tough tasks. When the edge of his hoe blade buckled, he hammered it straight right away to start working again. In several days, half of the blade of his hoe had worn off. Many comrades developed blisters on the hand. Cracks also appeared somewhere in between their thumbs and fingers. With handkerchiefs used for dressing, they kept on fighting. Under the inspiration of the fighters, the broad masses of militiamen and old men and women and the young plunged into the battle, carrying earth and hauling stone. The "rocky slope" planned to be cleared in eight days was fixed up in only three and a half days. Not only was all flood-affected earth turned up once but also 30 mow of wasteland were reclaimed, with the cultivable area expanded.

Earth turned up after the wash of water was less than fertile. The fighters and commune members again teamed up and penetrated into the depths of the forests to haul decaying leaves and weeds as fertilizer. In addition, a channel to drain away water was repaired and a long flood-prevention wall built.

With the armymen and civilians united in fighting, a severe winter of snowstorms gave way to a spring of myriads of dazzling colors. On once flood-hit fields grew luxuriantly verdant buckwheat and wheat crops and potato plants.

Wherever they went, the fraternal soldiers sweated and did construction work along with the people. In the winter of last year, at a time of a crucial battle being waged by the people of Yi, Han and other nationalities of Yüehhsi hsien in bringing the Yüehhsi River under fundamental control, the 6th Company and other fraternal companies reached the banks of the Yüehhsi River on a field camping mission.

At that time, the river-harnessing contingent was concentrating forces on rushing through the repair of the main river canal before the coming of floods. Due to lack of manpower, the plan for the digging of a canal and the building of a hydro-electric station as part of the river-harnessing project had not got past the stage of the blueprint. On ascertaining the situation, the company decided to join the masses of people in the battle to dig a canal and build the hydro-electric station.

It was then snowing non-stop. On the worksite, the cold blast cut into the face and the icy water chilled the bone to the marrow. Chucking off his cotton-padded coat and rolling up his trouser legs, Cheng Ch'ang-sheng, commander of the 6th Company, led in working as the first to plunge into a quagmire. Sick for several days and still running a high fever, Communist Party member Chi-hei-ta-ch'U, a Yi fighter, strode to the canal worksite, a hoe on his shoulder, to plunge into a pool of muddy water. A health worker of the company hastened to pull him ashore. Other comrades joined in advising him to go home for a rest. This fighter, once a "wa-tzu," said in reply, "Chairman Mao teaches us that Communist Party members should play an exemplary role in fighting bravely. Right before us is the battlefield for changing heaven and earth. We must do our bit for the building of a new Liang Mountain region."

Thanks to the hard fighting of armymen and civilians, a plan on paper is brought into realization. Now, from village to village, house to house, over the banks of the YUehhsi River, electric lights burn brightly, machines throb hummingly and tractors chug through the fields busily. It is a picture of a lively and thriving scene.

Grow Up Through Tempering in Struggle

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching about trusting the masses, relying on them and learning from them, the Party branch of the 6th Company took as an important way for the cultivation and education of company cadres and fighters their being organized to go among emancipated Yi slaves to learn respectfully from the latter as their teachers.

New fighter Lu Ch'i-liang had just arrived at the Liang Mountains from Shanghai. Political instructor Ho Hsi-k'u briefed him on the company's old tradition of learning from emancipated Yi slaves and the deeds of old fighters humbly receiving education from the masses of people and thus rapidly growing up. After listening, he was choked with emotion. The following day he went to a walled village of the Yi people in the company of his fellow fighters. By day, he joined the commune member masses in working in the fields and, at night, studied with them Chairman Mao's works by the light of an oil lamp. Like the old fighters, he seized the first spare moment to help the masses with hauling water, splitting wood, working the millstone, and sweeping the floor. He always had his hands full.

A "wa-tzu" for over a decade in the old society, Communist Party member Big Uncle Kuo-yu-ts'ung let Lu Ch'i-liang eat with emancipated slaves from

household to household, having regard to the peculiar feature of his being raised in a major city. Every time Lu Ch'i-liang lifted his rice bowl, the emancipated slaves told him the pathetic lot suffered by the "wa-tzu" in the old society and the prevailing conditions of class struggle in the walled villages.

Big Uncle Kuo-yu-ts'ung addressed Lu Ch'i-liang affectionately, "The class struggle in the walled villages is still continuing. You are to join us in facing the storm and the world!"

What the emancipated slave said from the bottom of his soul gave him profound education. Thereafter, he closely associated class struggle in the walled villages with practical line struggle, and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's books. Whenever he came across problems, he subjected them to a serious class analysis. Not long after, in the walled village was unfolded a campaign for purifying the class ranks. Lu Ch'i-liang joined the emancipated slaves in conscientiously studying the Party's various policies and making penetrating investigation and studies and analyzing the various problems that came up in the campaign. He led the masses in vigorously criticizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The campaign was made a spectacular and down-to-earth affair. An effective boost was given to revolution and production in the walled village. Lu Ch'i-liang also got tempered in class struggle. Gloriously he joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Lu Ch'i-liang's road of growth is the road once traversed by the commanders and fighters of the 6th Company.

When 2nd squad leader A-li-tzu-t'ieh first joined the army, he was known throughout the company for his gun-shooting passion. The sight of a gun woke up in him a surge of burning hatred against the slave owners for their having shot to death his own next of kin. So in military training, he was particularly active, putting himself through groping, climbing, rolling and hitting.

To help A-li-tzu-t'ien and his fellow fighters raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, the deputy company commander led them to learn in Walik'ou brigade of Meiku hsien an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Szechwan Province. Their feet planted on the Great Liang Mountains and their minds occupied with the whole world, the Communist Party members and emancipated slaves of Walik'ou brigade linked farming with the realization of the great communist goals and thoroughly changed the backward slash-and-burn features through self-reliance and struggle amidst hardship. In high and cold mountainous areas, a miracle of animal-breeding that surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" appeared. When the commanders and fighters came here, the Party organization of Walik'ou brigade applied the walled village's traditional method for class education and line education by leading the fraternal soldiers to the edge of the "blood and tear ditch" where slave owners buried slaves alive in the past and

laying bare and criticizing the plot of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and slave owners to stage a capitalist comeback. On the "decapitation rock" where the slave owners used to put slaves to death, Chi-niu-pu-ha, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and concurrently secretary of the Party branch of the brigade, gave the fraternal soldiers class education and line education. The commanders and fighters were enabled to raise their consciousness.

Back from a spell of learning in Walik'ou brigade, A-li-tzu-t'ien like a young bird breaking out of the forest for the first time felt the immensity of the universe. Thereafter, he associated gun-polishing and shooting practice and every other task with the great revolutionary goals. In drilling in military skills, he kept improving himself. He achieved excellent ratings in every test. He did various tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
Chieh-fang-chün Pao Correspondent

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RAILWAY CORPS

Rapid Growth of Engineering and Technical Personnel in A Certain Railway Corps Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 22, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch) Under the warm concern and training of the Party organization of the unit, the engineering and technical personnel of a certain unit of the Railway Corps of the PLA are rapidly growing up into a strong technical force and playing an important part in the opening of hills and building of roads.

This unit attaches great importance to the training of engineering and technical personnel and takes care to let them play their parts to the full. Among them are old engineers who fought heroically in the Resist-US Aggression and Aid-Korea War to insure the smooth flow of railway traffic, technical cadres sent by universities and technical schools and new blood promoted from among the fighters. The Party organization of the unit regards these technical forces as a valuable asset of the Party, seriously strengthens leadership over them, shows concern in their progress politically, organizes them for the study of works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and raises their awareness of line struggle. Vocationally, it adopts the holding of vocational study classes, operates a "worksite university," and through the method of the old leading the new, strengthens their training and boldly makes use of them. Because they are boldly permitted to temper themselves through practice, many of the cadres sent by the technical schools are able to combine theory with practice, and their progress is very fast. Many of the old engineering personnel are diligently carrying out technical work well for the revolution and making contributions toward railways construction.

In recent years, building railways in lofty mountains and ranges, this unit has encountered various complex geological conditions, and carried out generally extremely difficult and complex projects such as the linking up of bridges and tunnels, multiple line tunnels, and multiple-line bridges cutting through mountain gorges and valleys. Faced with such heavy work, the engineering and technical personnel, in high spirit and fine mettle, regularly carried map cylinders on their backs, climbed hills and crossed rivers to investigate conditions personally, searched for laws governing things, carried out investigation and study, boldly made innovations and bravely carried out inventions. In recent years, they have made improvements on 32 designs, and brought into being and popularized 89 items of technical innovation, thereby saving a great deal of manpower and material as well as more than 1,700,000 JMP for the state and accelerated the rate of construction.

The engineering and technical personnel of this unit display the spirit of a high sense of responsibility toward the people. In general, upon receiving drawings and plans from the designing department, they would scale the mountains and ranges to carry out a resurvey and examine the

condition on the line, and in close cooperation with the designing department, when they discover anything in the original design that is inconsistent with actual conditions, they would vigorously make suggestions for improvement. Because of their rational suggestions, the construction cost of some of the projects is reduced, the construction period shortened and less or no farmland used, so they are praised by the people.

Party member and old engineer Ch'en Ch'ang-han used to take part in the work of emergency repairs to railways during the period of the Revolutionary Wars. After the liberation, and made contributions to the cause of the Party. After arriving at the new railway site, the Party committee of the unit let him take over the work of carrying out a resurvey of the line. Ignoring his own advanced age and poor physique, Ch'en Ch'ang-han regularly climbed mountains and crossed rapids to carry out on-the-spot surveying on each section of the line in the area under his charge, and advanced many ideas for improving the design. The design for a section of the line called for the throwing of a 50-meter span medium-length bridge. With the spirit of responsibility, he investigated seriously the terrain and the riverhead, visited villages and called on homes to investigate the condition of local rainfall and flooding of the gullies, and finally made a suggestion that called for building a culvert instead of a bridge, which won the approval of the designing department. Consequently, the construction cost was lowered by ¥140,000, and he was awarded a third class merit by the Party committee.

When Wang Yu-hsün, a technician from a certain regiment, arrived at the new work site, he braved the intense summer heat and visited each construction site of the area under his care for a serious inspection. For the sake of surveying a short-cut for the highway, he scaled sheer cliffs of 70 to 80 degrees in steepness regardless of the danger, made three alterations successively in the design proposal and eventually suggested an ideal line which not only reduced a large amount of earth and masonry work, but also bypassed cliffs that would be difficult to open.

In order to construct more railway lines in a faster, better and more economical manner, the engineering and technical personnel of this unit, under the concern of the Party committee, delve diligently into the study of technology for the revolution and new forces are rapidly growing up. In accordance with the difficulties encountered in construction, the Party committee has organized their collective strength to break through one difficulty after another and created a situation of smooth operation.

In some of the construction sections, the quality of the rock was inferior and cave-ins kept occurring. The engineering and technical personnel personally overcame the difficulty, and summed up the experience of safety in construction. If the technique for some of the projects was complex, they would stay there day and night on the site to sum up experience and grasp the new technique. Through practice, they have also improved their working ability.

Hsü Feng-k'uei, an apprentice belonging to the 3rd battalion of a certain regiment who was only recently promoted from the rank of a fighter, was placed by the regimental Party committee in charge of the work of surveying of a long tunnel. The tunnel would entail many phases of operation and the surveying was more complex. Young Hsü, under the guidance of older engineers diligently mastered his vocational knowledge, carried out careful calculations, made repeated surveys and enabled this more than 2,000 meters long tunnel to be opened simultaneously at both ends. When the tunnel was linked up, the degree of deviation was found to be only 2 millimeters off.

By means of tempering in actual struggle in the past sveral years, the engineering and technical personnel of this unit have shown marked improvement in their political quality and technical level. At present more than 70 of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. They have won citations and awards more than 80 times and some of the technical personnel have been promoted as engineers. Under the concern and training of the Party, a red and expert engineering and technical force is rapidly growing up.

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WORKER-TECHNICIANS

The Growing Up of A New Type of Worker-Technician

- An account of the first group of graduates from "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 22, 1972)

Following the publication of the brilliant directive "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" by Chairman Mao on July 21, 1968, Shanghai Machine Tools Plant began to operate a "July 21" Workers' College, and the first class of 52 students graduated on July 21, 1971. In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "They should return to production after a few years' study," some 34 of them returned to their former workshops, sections and groups, eight went to give support to construction in the hinterland, and ten were assigned to scientific research and designing work at the grinding machine research laboratory of the plant.

In the past year, this group of new worker-college students have studied seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. They are vigorously fighting on the frontline of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment and have become a lively force in the spheres of production and technology within the plant.

A Vivid Contrast

The cold work group of the department of dynamics of this plant specializes in the repair and fitting of cold work parts of auxiliary installations of the whole plant. Because of the rather poor condition of the installations in the group, the workers had to work the sheet metal manually and intensity of labor was high while work efficiency was low. In 1964, to change this situation, Liu I-hung, an old worker belonging to this group proposed to build a hydraulic press. However, a certain amount of technical knowledge was required for designing a hydraulic press. At that time, although Liu I-hung had already 20 years of work experience, yet because of his low cultural level, he did not know how to work out a design nor could he draw a plan for what he intended to make. There were many ideas in his head, but he could not express them, and on top of that, he earned the ridicule of the bourgeois intellectuals. Later, this assignment was handed to several technicians graduated from former engineering colleges for execution. They simply copied from a set of foreign machines, and when key problems were encountered, they were unable to solve them. Consequently they spent over two years without succeeding, and nothing was achieved.

Upon his graduation from "July 21" Workers' College, Liu I-hung returned to the group. He voluntarily shouldered the task of designing and manufacturing the hydraulic press. On the basis of existing conditions in the plant, and proceeding from reality, he personally worked out

the calculations and drew the blueprints for a 75-ton hydraulic press. Then, together with the workers of the group, he again looked for waste and discarded materials for reprocessing and fitting, and in about two months altogether, the machine was manufactured. This type of hydraulic press designed and manufactured by the worker-college student utilized 65 percent of waste and discarded materials. One of the key parts, an oil drum, should be made of cast steel according to standard practice. However, as there was no suitable equipment, and for the time being none could be obtained outside, Liu I-hung after making calculations used seamless steel pipes instead, and the subsequent result upon use was very good. The workers all praised Liu I-hung and said, "We are now like tigers with wings. Well done!"

This vivid contrast clearly explains that workers with practical experience after learning technical theory should be able to play their parts better. It also dialectically proves that the two-line and the two educational systems tend to produce two different kinds of people and bring about two different results.

Last year, when students from the first term of "July 21" Workers' College were about to graduate, some of the people felt that as students from former universities and technical schools required from three to four years to as many as five to six years of study, and upon graduation they still had to undergo two to three years of practice before they could carry out designing independently. With their short period of study, students from "July 21" Workers' College could hardly be expected to carry out work amounting to anything. When the worker-college students heard that, they were very angry. They realized that to be a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the sphere of education and scientific research, and were determined to repudiate it with facts.

At that time they heard that a battle for metallurgy and mining was on, and the state was in desperate need of a high precision large cylindrical grinding machine, the body of this grinding machine would weigh 10 tons and the diameter of the processed part would be 1.6 meters. The plant had never manufactured that before, and there was also an acute shortage of material. Nevertheless the worker-college students of "July 21" Workers' College bravely shouldered the assignment for the complete design of this grinding machine. Guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and by slighting difficulty strategically and respecting difficulty tactically, they went deep among the consumers for investigation and visits and based designs on their demands. During the designing, group leader Wu Chi-chou regularly organized everybody to study such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Serve the People," "On Practice," and "On Contradiction" and kept analyzing contradictions and solving them. Making repeated revisions on the proposed design, they made the grinding machine designed more in keeping with reality. In only three months' time, they completed the task of the design.

Do Not Go for Empty Reputation

The awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the worker-students of "July 21" Workers' College is higher. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have a well-defined study objective and realize that they are shouldering an important proletarian mission. Because of that, on their return to their production station upon graduation, they are able to proceed from reality and not go for empty reputation but diligently serve socialist revolution, socialist construction, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ts'ai Jung-ping, a grinding machine operator belonging to the No. 2 workshop, upon his graduation from "July 21" Workers' College returned to his former production station. On the one hand he carried on labor in his section and on the other hand he carried out technical innovations together with the workers. In this group was a rotary helical grinding machine which had an acceptance rate for processed parts of only about 70 percent. This not only wasted manpower and material, but also failed to satisfy the demands of production. The workers operating this machine were very worried. Ts'ai Jung-ping together with several workers and master craftsmen of the group carried out investigation and study alongside with analyzing the cause as well as finding materials for experiment themselves, improved on the precision positioning of the machine and the construction of parts. At present, product quality has been stabilized and the acceptance rate has reached 99 percent. Since last year, Ts'ai Jung-ping has already carried out six innovations together with others and greatly changed the character of production in the group.

These worker-college students, while using the learning they acquired to solve actual problems, have not, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Self-reliance" and "Arduous struggle," gone in for size or things foreign or seek formalism, but followed the principle of satisfying the needs of production, reducing the labor intensity of the workers and raising labor productivity. By centralizing the wisdom of the people in work and by making use of waste and discarded materials, they have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The processing of casings for grinding machines in the No. 2 workshop had always been a weak link. The work process was time-consuming and efficiency was low. Long ago the workers had thought of linking the several work processes together, but because of inadequate technical strength in the workshop, this hope was never realized.

When worker-college students Wang Chin-lung and Wang Ts'ai-ts'ai returned to the workshop, the Party branch of the workshop handed this assignment to them and wanted Wang Chin-lung to be responsible for the overall design. Wang Chin-lung was formerly a boring machine operator, and he well understood the anxiety and mood of the workers for transforming the backward character of production. Although it was the first time he designed a machine tool of this sort and there would be many difficulties, he nevertheless was determined to carry through this assignment properly.

Together with such comrades as Wang Ts'ai-ts'ai, he went deep into the units concerned for inspection and study as well as for investigation and research. Upon his return he again consulted with the workers in the workshop and very quickly made a proposed design. In the process of manufacture they struggled night and day together with the workers and revolutionary intellectuals. Within a period of only two months, a highly efficient boring and milling machine was eventually produced. The several main parts of this machine tool were all produced from waste and discarded materials they found in the plant. The new machine tool increased working precision, reduced labor and raised productivity by four times.

Since last year, after the return of these worker-college students to their production station, they have together with the workers and technicians in the plant fulfilled scores of special equipment and technical innovations including an automatic twin-surface grinding machine, a double-head combination drilling machine for three positions and a high-frequency quenching machine and effectively raised the level of production technique.

Maintain Practice

The first term graduates of "July 21" Workers' College have all come from the frontline of production, and they have an average of 12 years of work experience. From the long period of practice in the three great revolutionary struggles, they have accumulated rich experience and mastered a certain amount of technical and theoretical knowledge. However, they are not satisfied with that, and upon their return to their production station, they have avoided, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," separating themselves from the people and from labor, and by improving their ability in practice, obtained fine results.

Chou Sai-fei already has three children. Formerly she was an ordinary woman electrician with only a primary school education. Since her graduation from "July 21" Workers' College, she has been assigned to the electrical appliance designing group of the grinding machine research laboratory. Her first assignment was for the design of electrical equipment for an automatic twin-surface grinding machine. This item of design required the adoption of an advanced controllable silicon device. Although Chou Sai-fei had been an electrician for more than ten years, still she was unfamiliar with the installing of controllable silicon, and experienced definite difficulty with the design. When she recalled the hardship of her youth and the sad plight of working women in the former society, and thought of how at present she had become a new type of worker-college student and what she was doing at the moment was not just the task of designing a few products, but the waging of a battle for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, she became filled with confidence, and by studying diligently and continuing to seek advice from the workers and technicians, she eventually overcame the difficulties one by one and triumphantly fulfilled the task of designing. In order to avoid wastage in the course of trial-manufacture, she scrupulously checked over again the drawings of the design, and when

mistakes were discovered, she would go personally to the various workshops and conscientiously corrected them until she was completely satisfied.

Ch'en Pao-ken, who was in charge of the main designing work for the grinding machine was a former fitter. Before making the design, he studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," and he said to himself, "Designing is the giving of ideas and drawing up of plans. In a certain sense, it is also a 'right to speak.' In obtaining the right to speak, just by relying on some practical experience or theoretical knowledge is not enough. One must still carry out investigation and study and also more practice, for first-hand information could only be obtained through practice. The deep meditation and pondering to carry out designing behind closed doors is to carry out idealist transcendentalism, and that is not the materialist theory of reflection." Therefore before commencing with the design, he first went with other designing personnel to more than ten factories and plants, and with the spirit of willing pupils, learned from the experienced old master craftsmen.

One day they arrived at a ball-bearing plant and discovered that this plant had an old set of twin-surface grinding machine which was having trouble with its oscillating material container. Ch'en Pao-ken and the old master craftsmen devoted their efforts to search for the "crux" of the problem. In that way, he not only helped this plant to solve its problem, but also supplied a new proposal for his own design. Because, with the help of the old workers and technicians, Ch'en Pao-ken had maintained the first concept of practice, work for the design of the automatic twin-surface grinding machine was very quickly completed. The engineering and technical personnel who took part in the investigation and study with Ch'en Pao-ken said with deep conviction, "The worker-college students by carrying open-door designing this way deserve our emulation."

In production struggle, the graduates of "July 21" Workers' College are not only courageous in practice, but they are also daring at creating, and daring in applying new techniques, new crafts and new materials in innovations. Worker-college student Lu Yung-ch'üan was formerly a lathe turner in the feed-movement workshop, and when designing and trial-manufacturing a 10-ton shovel car, he encountered a technical problem. Because the pressure on the lubricating tube controlling the inlet and outlet of the lubricating valve of the shovel car was very high, the use of ordinary copper tube or steel tube could easily break, and it was necessary to adopt an advanced high-pressure hose. However, the technical demand of installing high-pressure hose was high, and if not properly handled, it might lead to an explosion. In the past somebody in the plant had experimented with it and had failed both times. In order to solve this problem, Lu Yung-ch'üan and other workers seriously analyzed the various factors, and with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, conducted experiments, and finally enabled this large shovel car to be installed with an advanced high-pressure hose. After a period of actual operation, it has proved its fine quality.

After a short year of tempering, many of the first term graduates of "July 21" Workers' College are able to carry out designing, construction and craft innovation independently. They are actively making contributions in the workshops, sections, groups and scientific research departments, and are favorably commented upon by the broad masses of workers and technicians. However, they are bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness," and always consider themselves as a new type of college student trained under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "July 21" directive, so they should consciously battle for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and take the red and expert road. Because of that, upon returning to their work station they have paid attention to placing proletarian politics in command, diligently read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, actively participated in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, strengthened ties with the broad masses of workers and united with the masses around them to carry out revolution and production properly.

Now with the advent of the 4th anniversary of the publication of the "July 21" directive of Chairman Mao, they are studying over again this directive of Chairman Mao and summing up their experience and comprehension of the past year. They are determined to continue their victorious advance along the road indicated by Chairman Mao.

- NCNA Reporter

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MILITIA

Militiawomen on South China Sea Coast

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 25, 1972)

a militia company made up of fisher women on the coast of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has distinguished itself in production and military training under the guidance of chairman mao's concept of people's war. it is called "red detachment of women".

fighting force defending sea coast

this company in the tichiao people's commune of peihai city was set up nine years ago. it carries out production and military training by daytime and in shifts patrols the coast at night as a staunch fighting force in the defence of south china's sea coast.

during the cultural revolution, the militiawomen criticized the fallacy "militia is out of date" spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. as they see it, the militia is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is important in defending the country and in building socialism so they worked even harder to learn military skills during work breaks, rain or shine. among the basic skills they practised were tank shooting, setting explosives, anti-aircraft barrage, bayonet drill and armed swimming. through hard training, the militiawomen have raised their political consciousness and military competence.

16-year-old lin ying-chang, who used to be scared by the noise of fireworks, is now a member of a demolition group. she is often on the seashore practising hard. sometimes her elbows get bruised, but she keeps at it. her comrades urge her to take a rest. but she patterns herself on the combat hero tung tsun-jui, who laid down his life blowing up an enemy blockhouse during the chinese people's liberation war. she has learned three ways to explode enemy tanks and has developed an indomitable fighting spirit.

in a combat exercise, she was ordered to blow up an "enemy" position. she took up a packet of explosive and charged. a ditch three metres wide blocked her advance and bypassing it would mean the loss of a good opportunity. she tried to jump across but fell and banged her elbows. beads of cold sweat rolled down her face. she clenched her teeth and charged again. she fulfilled the order with flying colours.

ho neng-feng was transporting materials for the commune one day when she heard the air raid warning. she moved the things to a safe area and ran toward the battle zone four kilometres away. some people said to her: "don't bother. this is only an drill." but she said that if she did not do well in drill, she would fail in real battles. she got to her fighting position and joined the exercise.

shock brigade in socialist construction

the company is also a shock brigade in production.

in april of last year, the commune leadership assigned the women militia to take part in reclaiming the sea shores.

the first of its kind by the commune, the project was to implement chairman mao's great call: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they cut stones from mountains to put up dykes. their hands were blistered and their faces sun-burnt. then a heavy storm struck and silted up their 500 metre-long new drainage ditch that was 13 metres wide and 3.5 metres deep.

commune leaders went and encouraged them with chairman mao's teaching: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow".

the militiawomen set out to clear the ditch with added strength. they then went on to put a 160-metre-long flood-detention dam and a 55-metre-long dyke along the sea to protect the enclosed 5.3 hectares from the tides. other commune members expressed their appreciation: "see, our girls have given new service to our commune exclamation"

last autumn when the women worked on another project, they heard that a near-by production team was behind in harvesting rice because their acreage had been expanded. the women were worried about the collective property and decided to help when they finished their work. the harvest was brought in time and their own assignment was fulfilled with good quality 9 days ahead of schedule.

revolutionary furnace

the commune party committee has given the militiawomen regular class education and education in the struggle between the two lines to help them see the importance of their work. the company has become a furnace for tempering its members into successors to the revolution.

this education included the study of chairman mao's teachings on people's war and trips to the places where fishermen had been killed in cold blood by imperialist troops.

the commune's poor and lower-middle fishermen and former militia activists see it as their duty to train and educate the younger generation. one pitch-dark night, tsao chia-hsiu, deputy company commander, was about to go out on patrol duty when her father returned from the sea. he thought to himself: "my daughter is a new militia cadre. she may need my help." he picked up a rifle and left with his daughter although he was tired. the father was a veteran militiaman. he showed the girl how to observe and judge situations. it began pouring. the daughter urged him to go back. he refused and went on to show her what a patrol should do in such weather, stressing the militia's tradition of fearing neither hardship nor death in time of difficulties. the daughter was impressed by her father's sense of responsibility for the coastal defence of the country and for the people.

the women militia company is maturing under the education of the party. since the ninth party congress in 1969, 14 of its members have been admitted into the party and 47 into the communist youth league. in the past few years, 84 of them have become cadres.

SPORTS

More People Take to Sports in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 25, 1972)

more and more people have taken to sports in the central china province of hupeh since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. their guideline is chairman mao's teaching: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

this mass movement for sports has gained added momentum through deep-going criticism of "champion-itis", "skill first" and other revisionist rubbish peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

callisthenics, running, mountaineering, swimming and ball playing are popular throughout the province as people, in town and country, on the plains or in the mountains, strive to improve their physique so as to work still better for the revolution. militamen like camping, grenade-throwing and shooting as their favourite sports.

there are frequent friendly contests and they draw an increasing number of people to the stadium, first as spectators and then as participants in sports. three out of every five of the workers in the hsiangfan cotton mill take part in ball games, athletics and swimming. a small township in hanchuan county now boasts 140 table tennis and other sports teams.

basketball is popular in sixty per cent of the production brigades in rural huangpi county. at the chungyi commune in macheng county, more than 8,000 people take part in sports as against the negligible figure of one or two hundred in 1958. some of its production teams now have women's basketball and table tennis teams.

swimming figures high on the list of mass sports activities in hupeh, a province of rivers and lakes. on three occasions in the summer of 1956 our great leader chairman mao swam in the yangtze at wuhan, the provincial capital, and wrote the brilliant poem: "swimming -- to the melody shui tiao ko tou". subsequent years saw him swim there time and again and one of the occasions was july 16, 1966, a date which has since given impetus to mass swimming activities in hupeh as well as other parts of china. river and lake swimmers in wuhan alone numbered about a million last year. ten thousand people swam across the yangtze at wuhan on july 16 this year to mark the sixth anniversary of the event. among them were 500 children, the youngest only eight years old.

large numbers of sportsmen have been trained in spare-time sports schools, short-term classes and sports contests. they form the backbone of the mass sports movement. about 500 junior players, aged from 9 to 16, took part in wuhan city's recent primary and secondary school table tennis meet.

diligence and thrift is a principle which has been followed in developing sports. in many places, people have made sports gear and built sports grounds themselves.

twentytwo sports grounds and more than 2,000 pieces of equipment have been added this way in yunnsi county alone. this has met the growing needs there.

great importance is attached to serving workers, peasants and soldiers. basketball players and sportsmen in seven other events held 2,000 exhibitions for workers, peasants and soldiers in less than one and a half years ending last may. at the same time, they help coach new players among the masses, thus giving powerful impetus to the mass sports movement.

vigorous training by the sportsmen in the interests of the revolution has produced a general improvement of skill. thirteen new provincial records were already set this year in swimming alone.

FILM SHOWS

More Films Shown in Sinkiang's Rural and Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 26,1972)

film distribution and showing in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region now reaches the most remote villages and pasturages of the minority nationalities.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the region now has 1,200 film projection units, cinemas in all the counties, film projection teams in all the people's communes and film projectionists in many production brigades.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region is called "a land of song and dance", for its multi-national cultural tradition. before liberation, however, the working people lived a miserable life on the verge of starvation under the oppression of the kuomintang reactionaries and the feudal landlord class. the people had no chance to see a film. the party and the people's government have since liberation paid close attention to film distribution and projection services in the region. by 1965, sinkiang had more than 500 film projection units and its own film machinery factories and film dubbing studio.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, sinkiang's multi-national cultural workers have kept to the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. great efforts have been made to extend film showing in the villages, livestock areas and factories and mines.

over 70 per cent of the film projection units work in the rural and livestock areas. each administrative region and autonomous chou has film distribution centres and film machinery repair plants. each county has a film management centre.

the autonomous region's film dubbing studio has prepared many films into minority languages. many projection teams have learned to give on-the-spot translations in local dialects.

the projectionists include uighurs, kazakhs, khalkhas, tajiks, uzbeks, huis, mongolians and other minority people. they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard and warmly serve the people of all nationalities. inline with chairman mao's teaching "literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers", a team made up of three tajiks from families of poor and lower-middle herdsmen in the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county on the pamirs has toured every mountain village and farm in the county since it was set up in 1956.

in close connection with the local situation and the party's work, the projection teams use films to unite and educate the people. last winter, the people of nocheng county were building water conservancy works. a projection team went to the worksite despite heavy snow to show the full-length documentary "red flag canal". the film records the struggle of the people of linhsien county in central china's honan province in fighting drought. it impressed the people at the worksite. taking the linhsien heroes as their example, the people overcame hardships, united closely and completed the project ahead of time.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Mass Scientific Experiments Help East China Haien Raise Grain Output

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 26, 1972)

mass scientific experiments in chunan county of east china's chekiang province have helped raise grain yield to an average of over six tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee have strengthened their leadership over mass scientific experiments in line with chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country."

most of the farmland is on slopes, with many fields irrigated by cold mountain springs. yield used to be low.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county party committee has organized commune and production brigade cadres to study chairman mao's teachings on the importance of scientific experiment and called on masses to learn from advanced units. agro-technical

stations have been set up in all districts of the county while every commune has its own experimental groups composed of leading cadres, agro-technicians and experienced peasants. the cadres use the experience they have gained in the experimental plots to guide production over a large area.

the county party committee pays great attention to training agro-technicians. training classes in seed improvement, plant protection, animal husbandry, silkworm breeding, forestry, operation of farm machinery and hydro-power station construction have been run at various levels. the county-run school and some of the commune-run schools also provide special courses in agro-techniques. the county-run school alone has trained over 3,000 agro-technicians in the past two years and more.

the peasant experimenters study ways to carry out the eight-point charter for agriculture (water control, rational application of fertiliser, soil improvement, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management).

the county party committee grasped typical examples well and guided the county's work as a whole in the light of the experience accumulated.

with 85 per cent of its farmland dry hill plots, the tangchia production brigade used to have a grain yield of 4.5 tons per hectare. it reaped 12.75 tons per hectare last year as a result of the many effective measures taken during the past few years, including deep ploughing to thicken the top soil, applying more farmyard manure and popularizing improved seed strains. encouraged by the county party committee, places with similar natural conditions did the same to raise output.

two production brigades only a few kilometres apart had more or less the same natural environment. one did well in experimenting with seed improvement, plant spacing, irrigation, application of fertilizer and plant protection. its per-unit grain yield doubled within a few years. the other neglected such work and its output lagged behind. the county and commune party committees organized three tours for cadres and members of the second to the neighbouring unit. this touched off a drive in the brigade for scientific farming. the efforts continued last year and it gathered 11.5 tons per hectare, a 45 per cent increase over 1969.

RURAL TRADE

Commune Shop Serves Farm Production

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 26, 1972)

a state shop in the tienwang commune in southeastern kiangsu province strives to serve farm production while providing daily necessaries.

the shop assistants resolved to serve the people wholeheartedly after earnestly studying chairman mao's works. they have set up supply and marketing centres in every production brigade of the commune.

the shop undertook to repair 19,000 metres of worn-out plastic sheeting last year to meet needs arising from the expansion of the double-cropping rice acreage. it also helped repair insecticide sprayers and dusters and make a general check-up before the farming season.

large quantities of ammonia water are needed, but it deteriorates if kept for long. the shop assistants went to the brigades and teams to work out the quantities and times needed so they could make prompt deliveries to the fields. this increased effectiveness and saved manpower.

the shop arranged a display of specimens of harmful insects along with explanations of ways to prevent and kill them by using various kinds of insecticides. rice-borers hit the commune last mid-may. the shop rush-made 3,500 rice-borer light traps in two days and sent them to the teams.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the shop helps the commune diversify its economy. shop assistants joined commune cadres and peasants in making investigations and mapping out plans, and then preparing the things needed. with the shop's help, the tienwang people's commune popularized the experience of a brigade in growing trees and expanded the chinese fir area to 400 hectares. the commune's more than 600 hectares of barren hills are now covered with firs, bamboo, mulberry, tea bushes, fruit trees, herbs and other plants.

weaving bamboo articles is a traditional craft in the commune. but production was affected at one time due to the lack of material. the shop promptly provided the raw material needed.

keeping pace with economic diversification, the shop is purchasing 60 more side-line products than before. the shop last year bought 63 per cent more than in 1964 in terms of value.

diversification has promoted grain production and consolidated the collective economy. the commune's grain output per hectare has outstripped the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. greater output in turn helps the local markets. the shop's 1971 turn-over was 38 per cent over 1970's.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Thriving Mountain Area in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 25, 1972)

the people of the taihua mountain area in east china's kiangsu province have built the once poor area into a thriving new socialist countryside in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

despite a serious dry spell in 1971, grain output in the area still averaged 8.25 tons per hectare, nearly one third over 1970. this year's summer crops yielded another good harvest.

the area, hemmed in by mountains on three sides and with a narrow strip of rolling land in the middle, has eight people's communes and 110,000 people living on its 800 square kilometres. it was alternately subject to drought and water-logging.

a mass movement for building water conservancy projects launched by the local people in 1958 after the establishment of the people's communes improved the farming conditions of the area.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people's communes, under the unified leadership of the county party committee, built 83 big and small reservoirs and 3,800 embankments in an effort to reduce the effects of natural disasters. some people's communes threw up stone dams to block underground water for irrigation. in addition, the eight communes jointly built a big reservoir with a storage capacity of one hundred million cubic metres. the 4,000-metre-long and 42-metre-high dam of the reservoir detains mountain torrents from 72 gullies. through a system of canals and ditches totalling several hundred kilometres long, the reservoir irrigates 2,600 hectares of farmland and protects 20,000 hectares of farmland on the plains against mountain torrents. as a result, nearly 85 per cent of the farmland of the area yields good harvests despite dry spells and water-logging.

guided by the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people there have made efforts to diversify their economy while giving priority to grain production. this mountain area is a major bamboo producer in kiangsu province. since 1958 the communes have organized their members to plant bamboo on the mountains and at the same time strengthened management of the existing stands. the total number of bamboo stands is now double that of the period of agricultural cooperation. the communes supply several million bamboos to the state every year. barren mountain slopes have been reclaimed and transformed into tea gardens and orchards. tea acreage is 40 per cent bigger than in 1966 at the beginning of the cultural revolution. the mountain area is raising fish in ponds and reservoirs. it has also achieved success in pig-raising. the area had 60,000 pigs by 1971, averaging two and a half pigs per household.

success in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other sideline production has greatly strengthened the collective economy. the mountain area has bought more than 590 internal combustion engines, electric motors, tractors, threshers and other farming machines.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the communes have set up many small factories by their own efforts. fifteen small hydro-electric power stations put up by communes provide electricity for peasants' homes and local industrial projects. the commune-run small enterprises include coal pits, iron mines, farm machinery factories and bamboo workshops.

the taihua mountain area now has 260 kilometres of highways as against 30 kilometres in the early years after liberation. all the production brigades are linked by highways. every brigade has at least one primary school and every commune has a middle school and a hospital. the living standard of the peasants has steadily improved. all the commune members live in new tile-roofed houses. many peasant families have radio sets, bicycles and sewing machines.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Signing Ceremony for Exchange of Instruments on Construction of Hospital by China for Afghanistan Held in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 25, 1972)

a signing ceremony for exchange of instruments on the gratuitous construction of a hospital of 200-250 beds by china for afghanistan was held here today.

afghan minister of planning abdul wahid sarabi and chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih signed the instruments on behalf of their respective governments.

the afghan minister and the chinese ambassador made short speeches at the ceremony. they expressed the hope for further development of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

present at the signing ceremony on the afghan side were minister of public health mohammad ibrahim mjid seraj, deputy minister of public health akhtar mohammad khosh, deputy minister of planning ali ahmad khuram and high ranking officials of the government departments concerned.

counsellor tsao sheng-kung and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Chinese Table Tennis Association Presents Film to Afghan Olympic Federation

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 25, 1972)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih, on behalf of the chinese table tennis association, today presented afghan olympic federation with a colour documentary "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament".

both ambassador hsieh pang-chih and president of the afghan olympic federation mohammed farouk seraj made speeches on the occasion.

leading members of various departments concerned of the afghan olympic federation were present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 25, 1972)

the chinese agricultural delegation headed by minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng left here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to romania after concluding its friendly visit in albania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of agriculture, kico ngjela, minister of trade, milo qirko, minister of communications, petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture, ndue marashi, first secretary of the tirana district no. 4 party committee, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the very atmosphere of the airport today was filled with the warm, militant friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples. high up on the main building of the airport were the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. the national flags of albania and china and many red banners were fluttering over the airport. there were streamers reading "long live the militant friendship between albania and china exclamation" "long live proletarian internationalism exclamation" etc.

when the chinese delegation arrived at the airport, the crowds of people waiting there in the rain to see it off warmly applauded and young pioneers presented bouquets to the chinese comrades.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation was cordially received by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and chairman of the council of ministers mehmet shehu. warm hospitality was extended to the delegation by the responsible members of local party committees and governments and the masses when it toured tirana, durres, lushnje, berat, gjirokastra, saranda, fieri, kukes, puke, shkodra and other districts to acquaint itself with the tremendous achievements of the albanian working people.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Gives Banquet on Visit of Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 24, 1972)

_____ tin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, gave a banquet this evening on the visit of the chinese public health and friendship delegation.

omar boudjellab, minister of public health of algeria, and nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the ministry of public health of algeria, attended the banquet.

chu chao, head of the delegation, and all members of the delegation were present.

before the banquet marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere, the algerian guests and the members of the delegation watched the chinese films "severed arm rejoined" and "china's acupuncture anaesthesia".

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Visits Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 25, 1972)

_____ prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini and the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen he is leading this morning visited a shenyang unit of the chinese people's liberation army and were given a warm welcome by the unit's commanders and fighters. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

red flags fluttered today over the unit's barracks hemmed in by mountains. streamers on mountain slopes read "a warm welcome to prime minister al aini exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen exclamation" the commanders and fighters lined up and saluted prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests upon their arrival. prime minister al aini and others mounted the reviewing stand on a mountain slope to watch a military show by commanders and fighters of the unit. local militiamen and children also gave an exhibition of shooting with live ammunition. it was warmly applauded by the distinguished guests.

at the end of the military show, prime minister al aini and the other guests warmly shook the hands of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen and had photographs taken with them.

speaking on behalf of prime minister al aini and the delegation, colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the arab republic of yemen, paid regards to the p.l.a. commanders, fighters and militiamen. he said that the chinese people, led by their great leader chairman mao tsetung, have never ceased their struggle and have won victories. he praised the p.l.a. and militiamen for their good training and wished them still greater progress.

also with the delegation at the military show were tang tzu-an and teng yueh, deputy commanders of the p.l.a. shenyang units; yang chun-fu, vice-chairman, and yin tsan-chen, secretary-general, of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

later, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree in honour of prime minister al aini and the government delegation he is leading. accompanied by chen hsi-lien and ho ying, prime minister al aini and the other distinguished guests watched an acrobatic performance by local artistes.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, was with the delegation on the visit to the army unit and at the soiree.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception for Holding of Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Exhibition

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 24, 1972)

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang gave a reception here this evening to mark the occasion of the holding of a chinese paintings, arts and crafts exhibition as part of the "man and his world" 1972 exhibition in montreal.

over 500 people were present at the reception. among them were: jean drapeau, mayor of montreal, gerald niding, chairman of montreal city's executive committee, j fillion, chief director of the board of directors of the "man and his world", n. sise, chairman of the norman bethune memorial committee, and other noted figures in cultural, art, industrial, commercial, and press circles as well as representatives of overseas chinese in montreal. the reception was also attended by diplomatic envoys of some countries in canada and foreign diplomatic representatives in montreal.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. accompanied by yao kuang and head of the delegation of the chinese paintings, arts and crafts exhibition shao yu, the guests visited the chinese pavilion.

yao kuang called on governor of quebec province h. lapointe and premier of the province robert bourassa separately in quebec city on july 19. deputy premier of the province gerard levesque gave a luncheon in honour of yao kuang on the same day.

CHINA AND CUBA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Prime Minister Fidel Castro on Day of National Rebellion of Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to fidel castro, prime minister of the revolutionary government of cuba, extending warm congratulations on the 19th anniversary of the day of the national rebellion of cuba. the full text of the message reads:

major fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government of cuba,

havana

on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of the national rebellion of cuba, i wish to express warm congratulations to you and to the revolutionary government of cuba and the heroic cuban people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the cuban people led by prime minister fidel castro achieve continuous new victories in their just struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression, blockade, interference, subversion and bullying, to safeguard state independence and sovereignty and national dignity and to build their motherland.

may the fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and cuba forged in the common struggle against imperialism further develop and grow stronger.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 25, 1972

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guest Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

paul libaud, personage from the sports circles of france, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for japan by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned sung chung, chang chih-huai, ho chen-liang and wang chih-chiang.

the federation gave a banquet in honour of the french guest on the evening of july 24. attending were leading members of chinese organizations and a diplomatic official of the french embassy in peking.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

a delegation of the african independence party of guinea (bissau) and cape verde led by its general secretary amilcar cabral flew in here this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese-african people's friendship association.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the host organization, the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry and other organizations ting hsi-lin, lu kuei, wen yeh-chan, wang yueh-hsi, wang chuan-pin, hu li-peng, shan ta-chi and chi pao-shu.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 25, 1972)

the italian table tennis delegation led by guglielmo sineri concluded a friendly visit to shanghai and flew off here for nanchang today.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on july 23 and was honoured at a banquet that evening given by the shanghai branch of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission arranged a ceremony yesterday evening to welcome the italian table tennis delegation. the ceremony was followed by a friendly contest between the italian and shanghai table tennis players which included men's and women's team events and men's singles and doubles matches.

players of both teams drew warm applause from the spectators for their good sportsmanship and skill. leading members of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned, including yang hsin-ya and tsai chun-fan, attended the welcome ceremony and watched the friendly match. after the match, they and delegation leader guglielmo sineri met players of both teams and had photographs taken together with them.

during its stay here, the delegation took time off to pay visits and toured the city.

Li Hsien-nien, Wang Meng Meet Italian Olympic Committee Chairman Giulio Onesti

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission wang meng this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with giulio onesti, chairman of the italian olympic committee, and his assistant donato martucci.

present on the occasion were leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, ling ching, hu shu-tu, sung chung and ho chen-liang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Governors Fete Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Others

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 24, 1972)

ryokichi minobe, governor, and toshimichi funabashi, deputy governor, of metropolitan tokyo of japan, gave a dinner this evening to welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative, and hsu tsung-mao, representative, of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, as well as others.

present on the occasion also were takeshi komori, standing director of the policy affairs council of metropolitan tokyo, and shingo ishisaka, special secretary to the governor of metropolitan tokyo.

Japanese Komeito (Komei Party) Chairman Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese komeito (komei party), together with yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council, and naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary, of the party, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

present at the airport to greet them were liao cheng-chih, president of the host association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, lin po, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, shan ta-chi and wang yin.

present were also japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda and hiroaki kitamura.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Welcomed in Kansai, Japan

(NCNA-English Osaka, Jul. 25, 1972)

friendly organizations and personages of various circles in kansai area, japan, held a cocktail party in kobe city yesterday evening to warmly welcome the shanghai dance drama troupe of china on a performance tour to kansai.

yasuji saito, responsible member of the kobe branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture, and tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city, were present at the party.

among the over 500 people present were also yoshio miki, ichiro watanabe, hajime ishii, kazuo ichien, yoshiyuki choosa, reizo amamiya, yoshio kondo, shonai morii, magosaburo yoshimura, keinosuke ozaki, kazuhito nagae, shiro matsui, masao shimizu, kyuhei muraoka, moriji matsumoto, yoshitaka yoda, kojiro yamada and kaoru hosoi.

li chong sa, vice-chairman, and ryang sang jin, head of the international department, of the hyogo prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan were present.

present also were lin shui-yung, chairman of the kobe association of chinese residents, changliao fu-yuan, chairman of the osaka federation of chinese residents, chang huang-chen, chairman of the kyoto association of chinese residents.

after an address by masao nakajima, director general of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), yasuji saito made a speech. he said: "today the strengthening of japan-china friendship and early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations are the desire of the broad masses of the japanese people and have become an irresistible historical trend."

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, said in his address: "the great japanese people have been waging unremitting struggle for the independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity of their own country and for promoting japan-china friendship and early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. we heartily admire and resolutely support this struggle and are determined to make efforts together with the japanese people for further strengthening of the friendship of the chinese and japanese people and for promoting normalization of china-japan relations."

at the party, the governor of hyogo prefecture and the mayor of kobe presented souvenirs to the shanghai troupe and proposed toasts to the success of the troupe's performance in kansai. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the party.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

First Kuwait Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

abdoul hameed abdoul-razzaq soud a-buaijan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to china, presented his credentials today to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Defence Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1972)

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and captain aliou traore, deputy commander of the air force, arrived here from shanghai by special plane today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

greeting them at the airport were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other departments concerned, including chang ta-chih, chou jen-chieh, kuang jen-nung, huang tsu-hua, ma wei-hua, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen chieh, ho kung-kai, chou jung-kuo and kuo tung-chun.

peking airport flew the national flags of mali and china.

when minister kissima doukara and captian aliou traore alighted from the plane, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and others stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them to express welcome to them.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and ibrahima yacinthe cisse, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, made a special trip to shanghai to meet the guests and accompanied them to peking.

also present at the airport were military attaches of various embassies in peking and diplomatic envoys of guinea and mauritania to china.

the distinguished malian guests flew in to shanghai yesterday, and were honoured at a dinner in the evening by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a. upon their arrival and departure from shanghai, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by chou chun-lin and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Tourists' Group Concludes Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 26, 1972)

the chinese tourists' group with tsung hsi-yun as leader and liu chien-pin as deputy leader left here for home by air today after winding up its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the airport by han byong un, director of the korea international tourist agency.

counsellor of the chinese embassy to korea chang shu-yuan was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Leading Member of Romanian CP Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 24, 1972)

virgil trofin, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the permanent presidium of the party central committee and chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania (g.t.u.c.r.), received here this afternoon all members of the chinese workers' delegation which is on a friendly visit in romania. the delegation is led by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the party's honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of revolutionary workers.

present on the occasion were gheorghe petrescu, member of the central committee of the romanian c.p. and vice-chairman of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian c.p. and secretary of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, larisa munteanu, secretary of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, constantin mindreanu, member of the executive bureau of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, teodor prunea, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian c.p. and member of the executive committee of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, magdalena filipas, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian c.p. and member of the executive committee of the g.t.u.c.r. central council, and nicolae moraru, member of the executive committee of the g.t.u.c.r. central council.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

comrade trofin had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese delegation.

Gheorghe Pana Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 25, 1972)

gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium, and secretary, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, received here this morning all members of the chinese workers' delegation headed by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of revolutionary workers, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present at the reception were virgil trofin, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation (g.t.u.c.), and teodor prunea, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the executive committee of the central council of the g.t.u.c. and vice-chairman of the committee on the questions of organization, programme and autonomy of trade union.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present at the reception.

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Leaves Romania for Syria

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 25, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic delegation with lu wen-chun as head and yin hsi-nan and chen hsiao-chang as deputy heads left here by plane today for a friendly visit to syria after concluding its friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were nicolae vieru, secretary-general of the romanian gymnastic federation, and other leading members of romanian sports circles.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania, was also present.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Romanian National Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

the visiting romanian national women's basketball team was given a warm welcome at a ceremony arranged by the chinese physical culture and sports commission at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. it preceded a friendly match between chinese and romanian national teams.

attending the ceremony and watching the friendly match were wang meng, minister of the commission; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, wang lei, wang ming-hsiu, wang chih-fan and chou chih-tung.

also present were alexandru mogos, leader of the romanian national women's basketball team, iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife, and embassy officials.

before the ceremony started, wang meng, yu chan and other chinese comrades met and had a cordial conversation with comrade alexandru mogos.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania prevailed at the stadium this evening. the national flags of china and romania hung over the rostrum. inside the stadium were huge streamers bearing "a warm welcome to the romanian national women's basketball team exclamation" and other slogans.

the chinese and romanian players marched into the playing arena with locked arms at about 20:00 hours amid warm applause. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs before the friendly match started.

tonight's was the second match between the chinese and romanian national women's basketball teams in less than one year. the chinese basketball team visited romania last november when the players of the two countries forged a profound friendship. now the old friends met once again to learn from each other. they displayed good sportsmanship and fine skill in the match.

both teams swung into vigorous offensive movements from the starting whistle, and the score was close. the chinese team averaged 1.75 metres in height. the romanian players have an average height of 1.77 metres and an average age of 22. the chinese players seized an early lead as they cut through the romanian defence with quick passes. the romanian team tightened its defence and control of the backboards, and scored several points in a row in its counter-offensive. half-time score was 42:38, the chinese team leading.

fortyfive seconds after the second half period started the romanian girls scored two goals in quick succession and levelled the score at 42-all. tightening their zonal defence, the romanians made successful breakthroughs down the wings. the chinese team showed accurate shooting outside the free-throw zone. the sterling performance of both teams won warm applause from the 18,000 spectators. at the final whistle, the score was 82:73 in favour of the chinese team.

wang meng, yu chan, alexandru mogos, iosif chivu and other comrades then walked into the playing arena to shake hands with the players and have photographs taken with them.

the exciting match was broadcast live by the central people's broadcasting station and the peking television station.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Sudan Gives Reception for Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 25, 1972)

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese men's basketball delegation to sudan.

colonel faisal hamad twefik, director of sports of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs, colonel farouk buluk, chairman of the all-sudan basketball association, abdel karim mahdi, director of the sudan news agency, and members of sudan basketball team attended the reception.

all members of the chinese basketball delegation headed by chi ming-tao were present at the reception.

in talks during the reception, hosts and guests expressed the wish for the continuous development of friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples and sportsmen.

after the reception, the chinese film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Sea-Bed Committee on Passage Through Straits

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 24, 1972)

shen wei-liang, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, in a speech at the meeting of the sub-committee two this afternoon, expounded the position of the chinese government on passage through straits.

in his speech the chinese representative expressed resolute opposition to the hegemony of the superpowers trying to partition and control the seas. he exposed the arrogant stands of the two superpowers in advocating free passage through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states in disregard of their sovereignty.

on the right of passage through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, representative shen wei-liang pointed out, "everybody understands that territorial seas are different from the high seas. every state in the world has the right to define the extent of its territorial seas, and that is its sovereign right. even if straits within the territorial seas of coastal states are often used for international navigation, this fact does not change their status of territorial seas into that of the high seas. permitting innocent passage is of course not closing the straits. it merely requires that foreign ships, while passing through the straits, should not impair the peace, good order and security of the coastal states and should observe their laws and regulations. prior consent should be obtained before foreign warships and military aircraft may pass. we hold that these requirements are entirely justified and reasonable. in advocating 'freedom of transit' and 'freedom of overflight' for foreign ships and planes, whether civilian or military, through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, the superpowers are seeking to treat territorial seas as the high seas in order to serve their purpose of maritime hegemony."

he continued, "before world war ii, the united states acknowledged that foreign warships had no right of free transit through the territorial seas of other countries. in 1910, the former u.s. secretary of state elihu root stated that foreign warships might not pass without consent into the zone (the territorial waters) because they threatened." but "after world war ii, the united states intensified its expansion to the seas and oceans.

it sent out great numbers of warships, nuclear-powered submarines and military planes, and established numerous naval bases all over the world in an attempt to control the seas and oceans. to meet the needs of its policy of expansion and aggression, the united states changed its attitude on the question of the right of passage through territorial seas. at the 1958 geneva conference on the law of the sea the u.s. delegate spoke strongly in favour of the 'innocent passage' of warships through the territorial seas of other countries without the latter's prior consent."

he noted, "on january 20, 1960, while testifying before the u.s. senate committee on foreign relations, the president of the u.s. delegation to the 1958 law of the sea conference said, 'our navy would like to see as narrow a territorial sea as possible in order to preserve the maximum possibility of deployment, transit, and manoeuvrability on and over the high seas, free from the jurisdictional control of individual states.' in a foreign policy report issued in february 1972, the u.s. government asserted in an even more blatant way that 'the united states relies on the seas to meet its global responsibilities. our security, and that of our friends, depends upon freedom of navigation and overflight of the high seas, and on free movement through and over international straits.' in short, the united states wants to treat the territorial seas of other countries as the high seas and demands the right of free transit through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states. it was guided by this thought that the united states drafted the articles on straits it submitted to the sea-bed committee in july 1971."

referring to the attitude of the soviet union on this question in the past, the chinese representative said, "for a long time in the past the soviet union adhered to the principles of innocent passage and prior consent as regards the question of the right of passage through straits within territorial seas. take for instance the corfu channel case dealt with by the international court of justice in 1949. the then soviet judge krylov explicitly pointed out that foreign warships were different from commercial ships or they had no right of passage through the territorial seas of other states. he also held that in the absence of rules prescribed in a special convention, the right to regulate passage through straits belonged to the coastal states.

"during the discussions on the convention on territorial sea and contiguous zone at the 1958 geneva conference on the law of the sea, the soviet delegate nikolaev stated: 'in the exercise of its sovereignty each coastal state has the right to subject the passage of foreign warships in its territorial waters to an application for prior authorization.'

"what is more noteworthy, the soviet government made the following reservation with respect to article 23 (rules applicable to warships) of the 1958 convention on territorial sea and contiguous zone: 'the government of the u.s.s.r. considers that a coastal state has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.' up to this day that reservation is still printed in a united nations document of 1972.

"the 1960 regulations for the defence of the state frontier of the soviet union provides: foreign non-military vessels shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial waters of the u.s.s.r.; foreign warships shall pass through the territorial waters subject to the prior authorization of the government of the u.s.s.r. the 1967 u.s.s.r. rules for the visits by foreign warships in territorial waters and ports of the u.s.s.r. stipulates that visits by foreign warships in territorial waters of the u.s.s.r. shall be subject to the authorization of the government of the u.s.s.r., and that authorization shall be requested not later than thirty days before the date of the proposed visit. it was on the grounds of these rules and regulations that in august 1967 two u.s. coast guard ships were refused passage through the vilkitsky straits that are within the soviet territorial waters."

representative shen wei-liang said, "however, in his statement on march 24, 1972, the soviet delegate made a 180-degree about-face from the original position of his government by trumpeting with all his might for 'freedom of transit' through straits. he said that freedom of transit through straits is 'the principle generally recognized in international law and international practice, and that, without freedom of transit through the straits that were not regulated by an international convention, 'the realization of freedom of the high seas is practically impossible.' in line with these assertions, one may ask whether the soviet government is ready to open straits within soviet territorial waters to all other countries and allow warships of all countries freedom of transit. the answer is 'no', for the soviet delegate added that 'the extention of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles should not of itself lead to the change of the legal status of a considerable number of international straits.' it transpires that the soviet delegation stands for the maintenance of the status quo. in other words, straits of the soviet union, which were declared closed to free transit by the soviet government on the basis of its 12-mile territorial waters limit, will remain closed to free transit. but if other states claim jurisdiction over straits on the strength of the 12-mile territorial waters limit, that was impermissible, for it would be regarded as changing the status quo, violating the 'principle generally recognized in international law and international practice', and undermining 'freedom of the high seas'. this is acting just like the magistrates in an ancient fable, who allow themselves to burn down houses while forbidding the common folk to light lamps. this is in effect to say that you have no freedom of transit through my straits, but i must have freedom of transit through your straits. this is utterly absurd, and nothing but hegemonic behaviour."

he said, "it is ironical that at the 1958 geneva law of the sea conference the soviet union opposed the u.s. stand for 'the passage of warships in territorial waters as a matter of right'. quoting the u.s. delegate as having recognized at the 1930 hague international law codification conference that the passage of warships in territorial waters was only a 'gesture of international courtesy' and not a right, the soviet delegate tunkin pointed out then the change of attitude on the part of the united states. but in 1972, it is the turn of the soviet union to make a similar change by following in the foot-steps of the united states. the soviet union, which in 1958 was opposed

to such a u.s. stand, now asserts, through its delegation, that the u.s. proposal of july 1971 for the freedom of transit of ships and planes through international straits 'can serve as the basis of articles on straits'. this only shows that the soviet union is following the example of the united states and attempting to become another hegemonic sea power."

shen wei-liang pointed out, "the 56 countries, which constitute a majority in the sea-bed committee, have set forth their position on the question of straits in the list of subjects and issues concerning the law of the sea, which they have jointly put forward. the demand of the two superpowers for freedom of transit through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states is unacceptable because it denies the sovereignty of the coastal states."

the chinese representative emphasized, "we hold that straits within territorial waters, whether or not they are often used for international navigation, should be subjected to regulation by the coastal states concerned. foreign commercial ships may have innocent passage through them but must observe the relevant laws and regulations of the coastal states. foreign warships must obtain prior authorization before they can pass through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states."

in conclusion, he said, "we hold that a fair and reasonable solution to this question should be sought by all countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that the hegemony of the superpowers trying to partition and control the seas must be firmly opposed."

CHINA AND US

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Computer Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with visiting american computer scientists severo ornstein, thomas cheatham, wesley clark, anatol holt, alan perlis and herbert simon and their wives. he entertained them at a banquet.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists, including chin li-sheng, sun chun-jen, yang kung-su, pang chan, chao ju-chang, pan chun, chien ta-yung, kao ling, chien wei-chang, tzu yun-kuei, chiang shih-fei, chang tzu-chang and wang ying-chuan.

VIETNAM WAR

Check US Aggressors' Savagery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the title "check the u.s. aggressors' savagery". the full text of the article reads as follows:

the foreign ministry and the water conservancy ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam have in recent statements indignantly charged and vehemently condemned u.s. imperialism for continuing its criminal bombing of irrigation works in north viet nam. the chinese people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the d.r.v.n. government and strongly demand that the u.s. government immediately stop such barbarous undertakings.

while escalating its war in viet nam in the last three months or more, u.s. imperialism has made more than 100 bombing raids on 58 important sections of major dyke systems and 46 irrigation works along the red river and other main rivers, causing grave damage and subjecting the north vietnamese people to the danger of floods when the rainy season sets in. the u.s. aggressors have resorted to such savage means in an attempt to subdue the vietnamese people and save themselves from defeat in the war of aggression against viet nam. this not only shows the brutality of u.s. imperialism but also reflects its feebleness.

the fresh serious crimes committed by u.s. imperialism against the vietnamese people have aroused strong opposition from the vietnamese people and universal indignation among the people all over the world. to cover up the crimes, u.s. official quarters asserted at one time that "it is contrary to our policy to target dams and dikes in north viet nam" and, at another, that destruction of dams and dikes were done "by error". however, facts speak louder than lies. many foreigners in hanoi are eye-witnesses of the destruction of irrigation works in north viet nam by u.s. planes. there were also reports on this by many foreign correspondents. the u.s. government can in no way deny its crimes of bombing and destructing irrigation installations in north viet nam, iron-clad proofs of which are obvious to all.

the vietnamese people are a heroic and indomitable people. they have withstood all kinds of tests in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and, fighting dauntlessly and valiantly, have won one great victory after another. the bombs, in tens of thousands of tons, dropped on vietnamese soil by the u.s. aggressors may rock the mountains and stem the rivers, but they can never shake the iron will of the vietnamese people or hold back their victorious advance. just as ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, pointed out: "the u.s. government is trying to bring the vietnamese people to

their knees by brute force. but the vietnamese people will not knuckle under in any circumstances." "for independence and freedom, the vietnamese people are determined to fight the u.s. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be." it is certain that the vietnamese people will be able to carry out the behest of president ho chi minh, foil all aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

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